IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Special features in
Sunday Edition

No. 56,192.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH
by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by
sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Dates of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	MACEDONIA	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	SALSETTE ...	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*28th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic ..	685	Rosati ..	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont ..	8th April
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	6th May
Dumbea	5685	Mages ...	3rd June
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	504	495	225
Do. (return) ..	"	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)...	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvotosi....4,500..... March, 1914.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 420.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 19th Feb. 9 a.m. † C M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 20th Feb. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 23rd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road. Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
18th February, 1914.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson ..	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	25th Mar.
Circassia....	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R. .	7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez ..... Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool .... "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York ..... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Rs. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

Marittima Italiana (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia....	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
Porto Said....	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£	400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No 45 Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris,
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs.	20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs.	30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen.	49,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... "	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs	1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 4½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs	24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December "	Rs.	1,00,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.L.B.)
London Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£	459,000
RESERVE .....£	80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£	562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ...	" "	701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton,	Kobe	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire,	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£	1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch .. Rs. 1 per hundred.

3½ inch by 4½ inch .. Rs. 1-4 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

* 6 13-15 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	...	" 90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	" 105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	" 120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	" 138
do. 10 diameter	..	" 155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	" 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE COLLEGE will hold EXAMINATIONS for its Fellowship, Membership and Licence at Bombay, commencing on the FIRST MONDAY, in April next. Applications for admission to the Examinations must be made to the Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at least three weeks before the commencement of the Examinations. Forms of application and all information regarding the Examinations may be obtained on application to

THE SECRETARY,
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay,
Phiroze Building, Appollo Bunder, Bombay.

Bombay, February 1914.

OFFERS (by letters) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1914-15 of unsorted WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore (Calcutta).

Quotations (prices per lb. Ex-Godown) will be received up to 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1914. The successful Tenderer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500. All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

W. H. BOWDEN, Major,
for Supdt, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Alipore (Calcutta),
The 18th February, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders upto 12 noon (S. T.), on 24th February, 1914, for REMOVING the BUILDING (excluding the Masjid) of the Mahomedan old Musafarkhana, on Frere Road, Mody Bunder, on the site of the New Docks. The materials such as strong teak wood doors and windows, teak rafters and posts, Porebunder stone pillasters, blue stone laddies and coping, Bulsar bricks, etc., are suitable for use in new buildings.

Further particulars can be had from the Undersigned.

C. G. STILEMAN,
Assistant Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road.
Dated 14th February, 1914.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of an OFFICE DEPUTY to manage and supervise the office of the Docks Superintendent.

The pay of the post is Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500.

The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants must be over 25 and under 40 years of age and be of good education, energetic, and with previous experience of office management and work.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and should be addressed to the Docks Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

The Selected Candidate will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.

Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 21st February, 1914.

By Order of the Trustees
J. A. CHERRY,
Docks Superintendent.
13th February, 1914.

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ENTERIC FEVER
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Chester	125o	,, ,,	
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Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

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BUSINESS in China, Japan and Australia. A commercial gentleman who is leaving shortly for these countries is open to take Agencies, buy or sell goods, or appoint sub-Agencies. Box 1029, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, as well as large and small ROOMS for Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Suitable for Barristers and Doctors, with Electric lights and fans, at 56, Esplanade Road, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—500 Tons of BEST BENGAL COAL.

The forms of the Tenders will be supplied on application (charge one Rupee) to:—

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WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A quantity of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, also PIANO of good make. Write stating prices and full particulars to Box No. 9108, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette" Ld

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those qualified to join, to the Hon. R. O. Pary, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor "Bansilal Villa," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers glass door almirahs, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong grey horse, "Bulbul," 14-3, very fast, goes well in harness and saddle.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Floor, Raja Bahadur Mansion, Humum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet tone cottage piano, by Soundy, one sweet tone organ, one Milner's safe on stand, one Jost's fan, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almirahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. K., Tarachund, Esq. Bar-at-Law, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (S.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th February, 1914.

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VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 17.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher.....Arab Stra
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Arsenoor .....2382 Kosfad.....T J & Co
Baroda .....1893 Horscroft...Busreh...M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Peet .....T M & Co
Gairngowan .....2560 Band...5-2...W & A G & Co
Ehrenfels.....2782 Schmitz .....W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hohenfels...3408 Ammerman.....W & A G & Co
Hoseinee.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Holtby .....2262 Anderson.....J M & Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus .....A Yule & Co
Isaba Maru.....3789 Swinhbe.....N Y Kaisha
Itinda.....6397 McClelland .....M M & Co
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Kommodore...3879 Mahlhauser...A Strandes & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah ...Jeddah...T M & Co
Kasara .....304 King .....M M & Co
Markmonia ...4504 Taps ....
Mekong .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co
Pontpoms .....2603 Polemis .....W & A G & Co
Penang Maru...3274 Murasimi .....Kobe.....
N Y Kaisha
Strathleven.... 2845 McPhee... W & A G & Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Sunbeam (yacht) ...227 Callaway...Lord Brassey
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaao .....A M Jivraj & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dan of Kelly	2875	Tindle			J F & Co
B Ula	3426	Oliver	Rangoon	20-2	M M & Co
F Picton	3241	Jones			K N & Co
G Ariel	2209	Ryus	Baltimore		J Finlay & Co
H Yeatmoor	2214	Bowles	Hull	19-2	D Nanji & Co
M Ariadne Irene	2644	Tindall	Dumkirk	22-2	D Nanjee & Co
N Trader	5327	Williams	Hull	19-2	A M Jeewanjee & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Cottrell	Jedda	17-2	T M & Co
Q Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi		22-2	O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Southville	2235	Hadquist	Port Said		W & A G & Co
2 Elysia	3993	Coverley	W & A G & Co		
3 Clapea	3954	Ferguson	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
4 Ariosto	4313	Booth	Hull	22-2	J F & Co
5 Manchester Civilian	2327	Spencer		21-2	T M & Co
6 Schnaefels	3637	Freedon	W & A G & Co		
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	19-2	J F & Co
8 City of Bombay		Karachi		21-2	K N & Co
9 Cy of Calcutt	4891	Elliott	Liverpool	25-2	K N & Co
10&11 Devania	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	25-2	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3430	Dowell	London		P & O Co
15 Saniram's	2553	Pavisich	Trieste	20-2	A L S N & Co
16 Palamcotta	2207	Elton	Durban		M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	329	Hoosen			B o S N Co

M W D D

Abydos	1990	Davies	Mauritius	31-1	B I S N Co

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Neuralia, left Marseilles outward on the evening of the February 14. The same Co's. steamer Golconda, left to-day for Rossdumpf. The same Co's. steamer Chakrata, left Port Said on the evening of the February 15. The same Co's. steamer Chantala, left Suez on the morning of the February 15.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Mantua, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the February 15. The same Co's. steamer Novara, arrived in London on the evening of the February 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the February 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived in London on the morning of the February 15.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 14th instant, and she is expected here on Thursday morning on the 19th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Newby Hall, outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive here on the 28th instant.

TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	February.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	18	m	4	24	25	3
			6	33 a	25	5
Thurs	19	m	5	39	24	1
			8	30 a	25	11
Fri	20	m	7	22	23	7
			9	39 a	26	9
Satur	21	m	9	2	24	1
			10	19 a	27	6
Sun	22	m	10	1	24	10
			10	52 a	28	0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	February.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	18	m	11	9	17	5
Thurs	19	m	0	46	22	1
			0	41 a	17	10
Fri	20	m	2	44	21	7
			2	5 a	17	9
Satur	21	m	3	50	20	7
			3	9 a	17	6
Sun	22	m	4	32	19	7
			3	58 a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
18	(Wednesday)	do 7h.	6m.	do 6h.	40m.
19	(Thursday)	do 7h.	6m.	do 6h.	40m.
20	(Friday)	do 7h.	5m.	do 6h.	41m.
21	(Saturday)	do 7h.	5m.	do 6h.	41m.
22	(Sunday)	do 7h.	4m.	do 6h.	42m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, February 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 33-1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2-7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 48-5m. a.m.; Perigee, 13th 2-8h. a.m.

A telegram to the *Bengali* from Lahore states that the declaration of the new press of the *Zamindar* has been accepted, and the first issue will appear on Thursday next.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 3rd Day. First race starts at 3-30 p. m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Clare Road Convent School, noon.
Meeting of the Iranian Association, Whiteaway Buildings, 6-15.
Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, Lord and Lady Willingdon attending.
A Free Health Lecture. Subject: Health Culture, by Dr. Meckel, Framji Cowasji Hall, 6-30 p.m. All invited.

TO-MORROW.

Prize distribution at the School of Art at 5 p.m. by Lady Willingdon, H. E. the Governor, presiding.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting Oriental Buildings, 3.
Optical Lantern Lecture, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 20.

Lady Willingdon visits the American Mission School for the Blind, Mazagon.

SATURDAY, February 21.

Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—Sir Henry Procter, President of the Y. M. C. A., will give an "At Home" to the Students' Brotherhood at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon on Thursday.—On Friday Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., will deliver a public lecture at the Wilson College on "The Study on Literature." The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah will preside.—On Saturday, Mr. B. G. Horniman, will deliver a lecture in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Indans in the Empire."—On Sunday, the Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prartnana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., bar-at-law, will lecture on "Plato's Symposium."

BAND PROGRAMMES.

ESPLANADE.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Symphonic March Op. 18	Mancini
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne...Auber
Valse	Sympathie.....Mezzacaps
Selection	Nell Gwynne .....Planquette
Ronde Lontaine	Gillet
Potpourri	Melodious Memories Finck
Suite Espagnol	Desormes
Indian Intermezzo	Irrawady.....Thurban

MAHALUXMI RACES.

By permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day.

March	Entry of the Gladiators ....J. Fucik
Overture	Flotte Bursche .....Suppe
a Serenade	La Paloma .....Yradier
b Intermezzo	Puppchin .....Gilbert
Selection	The Girl on the Film .....Sirmay
Valse	The Marriage Market .....V. Jacobi
a Idyll	Blumengeflaster .....Blon
b Bolero (Bell Solo)	Alicante .....Hume
Selection	The Girl in the Taxi..Gilbert

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CASHIER.

A report has been made to the police by Mr. Bhugwandas, partner in the firm of Karsondas Mulji Jetha, cloth merchants, that his cashier did not attend the office on the morning of Monday, but sent the keys of the safe which usually remained with him. On opening the safe it was found that Rs. 2,000 was missing. The cashier has since disappeared.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

As already stated the revue to be staged at the Excelsior has been specially arranged, and local color has been imported. Every endeavour has been made to make it thoroughly topical and to avoid offending the susceptibilities of those who come within the mild satire that has been brought to bear on local bodies and institutions.

The stage arrangements are under the supervision of Mr. Lew James. There is to be special scenery, and improvements have been made to the stage which will make a wonderful difference.

Miss Eileen Melbourne is another versatile artiste who will help considerably to ensure a successful production, and will provide an excellent foil to the irresponsible fooling of Mr. Tom Melbourne who, by the way, is part author of the revue with Mr. McGrath, and is mainly responsible for the arranging of scenes, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OFFICIAL RACE-CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent "Racegoer's" letter of the 14th instant, I beg to inform you that the contractor for the sale of race-cards during the Bombay Racing Season 1913-14 is paid a liberal commission by the Turf Club.

To prevent cards being sold at more than the published price, the sellers have, this season, each been provided with numbered arm-bands marked "W.I.T.C." with a view to the identification of the men who ask more than eight annas for a card.

Instances have, however, occurred of individuals purchasing 20 or 30 cards from one of the Turf Club vendors and re-selling them at nine and ten annas each, a practice obviously impossible for this Club to suppress.—I am, &c.,

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
February, 16.

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN ALL BRANCHES.

The annual meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon was held in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Wellington Lines, Bombay, yesterday morning, the President, Mrs. M. R. Jardine presiding. After a hymn and prayer offered by Miss Rutherford, General Secretary of the Calcutta Y. W. C. A., the President briefly opened the proceedings.

Miss Hunter, National General Secretary, read the report of the Indian National Committee, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Early in the year the National Committee had to receive the resignation of Mrs. Mackichan as President of the Association. Mrs Mackichan became President in 1914, when the National Head-quarters were transferred to Bombay, and has given unsparingly of her time, interest and wisdom to its affairs ever since. After so many years of faithful service her resignation was sorrowfully accepted with deepest gratitude for all she has done for the Association, where her influence will long remain a real and precious possession. The National Committee were very grateful to Mrs. Jardine for most graciously accepting the office of President, though they are very regretful that it has only been for months instead of years. Mrs Jardine has ably and wisely guided the Committee in its work, during her term of office.

The reports from the local Associations for 1913 show that work has gone on steadily in all the large centres such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Lahore and Rangoon. In each of these large cities the Association is doing increasingly valuable work, and is being recognised as the organization that is an authority on matters that pertain to women.

The Bombay Association, as has been recently stated, is in urgent need of more hostel accomodation if it is to undertake to care for the many young women who want to come under its roof, and find there the home they need. The position of the Home is very suitable, and it is hoped that it can be enlarged to meet the requirements. This Association has most unexpectedly had to do extensive repairs to the present building, which has necessitated a considerable outlay. The secretarial staff, owing to furloughs and resignations, has largely changed within a year—but the work continues to flourish in all its branches.

The statistics of the work for 1903 are as follows:—Number of City Associations, 70, Student Associations 60, Vernacular Associations, 29, total, 159. Total Membership of General Associations, 6,892, Student Association, 2,000, Vernacular Associations, 1,070 Total, 9,962.

The total value of Association property owned, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, is, Rs. 12,17,424.

Miss Hunter also presented the financial statement, which showed that the receipts during the year had been Rs. 70,003, and the expenditure Rs. 56,742, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,549. The total investments and cash balance of the Association amount to Rs. 9,464.

Mrs F. N. Slack read the report of the Student Department, which showed that there were 60 branches, and a membership of over 2,000.

The report of the Hindi Branches showed that the number of branches had increased from 24 to 29 and the members from 858 to 1,070.

Other reports presented were those of the Publications Department by Miss Hunter, and of the M. S. U. W. of the Camps and Conferences by Miss Dobson.

THE "CORNHILL MAGAZINE."

The *Cornhill Magazine* for February opens with an unpublished sonnet by Robert Browning, addressed to the memory of his parents. 'The Lost Tribes,' by George A. Birmingham, and 'Spragge's Canyon,' by Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, are continued. Sir Henry Lucy contributes a further instalment of his reminiscences, 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan.' 'The Real Syndicalism,' by Mr. H. Warner Allen, is an illuminating sketch of the new agriculturists' movement in France, which is neither revolutionary nor collectivist. In 'A National Benefactor: Sir Robert Hunter' Canon Rawnsley tells of the life work of a remarkable public official and private upholder of common rights. 'That Other One,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, records a curious spiritual experience. 'The Old House and the New: a Dialogue' is a fantasy of past and present by Mr. Bernard Holland, C. B. In 'Roy of the Glen' the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge writes with sympathy and humour of Highland sport under a fine old ghillie. Short stories are 'The Seventh Gun,' the tale of an Irish wager, by Jeffery E. Jeffery and 'The Witch of Kandor, a West African thrill, by Mr. W. H. Adams.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		*
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes:—

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Jumna Flour Mills Co. sued Ratnachand Kapore, for the recovery of Rs. 5,200, which the defendant had withdrawn and for Rs. 1,057 as damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant did not put in an appearance.

It was stated that the defendant had an account with the mills. He sent goods and the plaintiffs honoured his hundis. In November, 1912, the defendant withdrew Rs. 5,200. He had entered into two contracts with the plaintiffs in September and October, 1912. The defendant had not paid anything for the contract.

His lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,207 with interest and costs.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Rahimtulla Kaderbhoy, a firm, sued Salleh Mahomed Ladha and others for ascertaining partnership account.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs, holding the Hon. the Advocate-General's brief.

Sir Ibhrahim Rahimtulla, in his evidence, stated he was a partner in the plaintiffs' firm. One Megji Kanji, who was also a partner in the firm, died in February, 1910. He left a will appointing the first four defendants as his executors. The defendants five to eight were the deceased's heirs. The deceased's share in the firm was exactly half.

His lordship accordingly sent the suit to the Commissioner for accounts to be taken.

CLAIM BY A BANK.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ld., (in liquidation), sued Lakhmidas Nagardas Shroff and another for the recovery of Rs. 9,000 on nine hundis of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. R. D. N. Wadia was for the first defendant, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity defended the second defendant.

Mr. Wadia said his client denied the liabilities or any transaction with the bank. He was in Calcutta, and he prayed for the postponement of the suit so that he might come down and defend himself.

Mr. Inverarity said his client wanted the suit heard as a short cause, as he was a poor man.

Mr. Desai, for the plaintiff, agreed with Mr. Wadia, and the suit was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight.

TALUKDARS SUED.

Mahbooballi Karimbux, a commission agent, sued Shaik Mahomed Asgarali and another for the recovery of Rs. 6,000 for goods supplied.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defendants were talukdars in Gandhara State, Oudh. The plaintiff acted as their commission agent and had supplied to them goods of the above value from April, 1911, to June, 1912.

His lordship passed a decree for the claimed amount, with interest and costs.

DISPUTE REGARDING A WILL.

ACCUSED RELEASED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, disposed of an appeal preferred by Umer Adam Yauf, a convict, for the revision of the sentence passed on him by Mr. Adwani, Sessions Judge of Surat. Mr. G. D. Thakore was for the appellant, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The facts of the case are that one Mahomed Ibrahim (22), died of plague in Broach, and after his death Adam Hassun and other relatives applied for the certificate of heirships, but his sister opposed and set up a will by which the deceased left all his property to his two nephews.

The dispute about the will was carried to the court by the relatives of the deceased, and the case was heard by Mr. Vadilal Perekh, First-Class Subordinate Judge, Broach. The appellant was a witness in that case and he stated that the deceased had asked him to sign the will and told him that he had left his property to his nephews. Mr. Parekh dismissed the suit, holding that the will was not genuine and directed that the appellant be prosecuted for giving false evidence in the course of the judicial proceedings.

The accused was tried before the above named Sessions Judge. The Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, B.A. L.L.B., an expert in Gujarati handwriting, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and he stated that the signature of the deceased on the will had been traced from an admitted signature of the deceased. The accused was, therefore, convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, delivered two separate judgments, holding that it was impossible to say that the expert's evidence had established that the signature of the will had been traced from genuine signature on a mortgage-deed. They were unable to accept the signature as a forgery; on the contrary they held that there were considerations to prove that the will was a genuine one. The Sessions Judge had unduly strained certain points in favour of the prosecution and not considered points in favour of the defence.

They, therefore, acquitted and discharged the appellant.

COTTON BALES ON FIRE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY SUIT.

A suit filed by Hirji Khetsy and Co., against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., claiming Rs. 23,607-14-10 as the value of cotton bales destroyed by fire came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. E. B Raikes (instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya) appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, the Advocate-General, with Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. M. R. Jardine (instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.), defended.

The plaintiffs carry on business as cotton merchants in Bombay, and have a branch of their firm at Ujjain. On April 15, 1912 their Ujjain branch entrusted to the defendants at Ujjain two lots of cotton of 135 bales and 100 bales, respectively, to be delivered to their firm in Bombay. The defendants failed to give delivery to them of 122 bales out of the lot of 135 bales, and 51 bales out of the lot of 100 bales. The defendants alleged that the bales not delivered were destroyed by fire in the course of transit. The plaintiffs claimed that if the bales were destroyed by fire, the fire must have resulted from a cause for which the defendants were responsible. The destruction must have been due to negligence of the Company. The total value of the bales destroyed was the amount claimed.

The defendants stated that the 122 bales and 51 bales were, together with other bales, destroyed by fire while in course of transit on the railway. The fire was discovered early on the morning of April 17, 1912, and when discovered had already obtained a considerable hold. They had been unable to discover the cause of the fire. They denied that the fire or destruction of 122 and 51 bales or any of them was due to any negligence by them or their servants, or to any cause for which they were responsible. As soon as the fire was discovered all possible steps were taken to extinguish it and to save the bales. They did not admit the value claimed and denied any liability in respect of those bales.

After recording some evidence the Court rose for the day.

ANOTHER INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

APPEAL FROM PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

A letter has been addressed to the President, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay, by British Indian residents in the district of Mozambique, drawing attention to the new Asiatic immigration regulations of Portuguese East Africa.

The letter states, *inter alia*, that "up to now the Portuguese Government have always had the same laws and regulations for all races, white or coloured. But now they seem to have been influenced by the aggressive racial policy of the Union of South Africa. Some of the very high Portuguese officials openly declared that we, the Indians, had no right to protest against these new regulations in view of the still worse policy carried on against us under the British flag in a neighbouring State.

These new regulations were published on the 15th of November last in the Bulletin Official and were to be put into force from the 1st of this month. They were formed by the Council of the Portuguese Governor-General at Delagoa Bay without any consultation with the central Government at Lisbon.

The letter proceeds to state that the new regulations are full of oppressive, insulting and unnecessarily restrictive measures. They raise for the first time the vexatious question of the colour bar here in Portuguese East Africa, where till now all races, whether white or coloured, have been living in complete peace without any distinction of colour or creed. The yearly poll tax of eight pounds on the new comers is really crushingly heavy. The one pound a year tax on all the old residents is also very unjust, as far as it is not on the whole population, but only on the Asiatics. No provision is made for the old residents who are at present in India. When they return they are to be considered as new comers. The very old and objectionable question of thumb-prints is once again raised. We consider it very humiliating to give our thumb-prints and photographs. Free access from one part of the province to another is prohibited, and an attempt is made to rob our right of free movement to such an extent that we are required to return to the Colony from our visit to India or any other part within an officially fixed time or lose all the rights of an old resident.

The above-mentioned are only some of the principal objectionable points of these new regulations, but after going through the whole text you will see that every attempt is made to make our life here unbearable."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 18.

The E. E. Company will be all night manning from 17th to the 23rd February 1914. To enable reliefs to be arranged the C. C. hopes that as many as possible will be present on Tuesday, the 17th. There will be no proficiency lecture this week.

Officers, N. C. O.'s and men who have volunteered for the all night manning on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant will parade at Colaba Station at 5-30 p.m. on these nights, and should bring blankets or rugs with them. Cyclists may proceed direct. Gharries will be provided for the remainder. Dress—Drill Order, Rifles, Belts Pouches and Sidearms and Caps.

NOTIC

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on Sunday, 22nd instant.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 18.

The Battalion will parade to-day, Wednesday, the 18th instant at 8-30 p.m., as strong as possible to take part in the Defence Scheme Rehearsal. Fall in B.V.R. Headquarters at 8-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets. Every man will bring a blanket with him. Detachments will leave their posts at 7 a. m. on Thursday morning.

Owing to the Defence Rehearsal this Wednesday night, Matches III and IV in the Corps Rifle Meeting will be fired on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m., instead of Thursday, the 19th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 18.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 21st inst., Sergt. A. Kirk Smith.

To-day, Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th instant—Operations and parades in connection with Bombay Defence Scheme as per circular.

Arrangement will be made that members can have a meal about 6-30 p.m. at Light Horse Camp, some food will also be distributed to take out in haversacks.

Nose bags with 3 lbs. feed, head and heel ropes and pegs to be carried on saddle, also great coat or man's blanket or saddle, &c.

Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd instant, week-end ride as per circular despatched to members.

Sir James Meston, when the season of the Council meeting is over, proposes to hold a shooting camp in the Oudh Terai before going up to Naini Tal.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN LOWER BENGAL.

SNOW IN SIMLA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The chief rainfall occurred in Lower Bengal, but some falls are reported from the Himalayas and the submontane districts of Southern India. The weather remains unsettled more or less, and cloud is present over the whole country.

Temperature is now normal or below normal everywhere.

Burdwan reports 3in.; Narayangaaj, 1½; Barisal, and Jessore ¾; Chaibassa ½; Dwarka ½; Rawalpindi and Roorkee ½; Murree 1.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

Simla had another fall of snow last night, and it is now lying five inches deep all over the station. The weather continues to be disturbed.

RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

Nearly a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen here during the last few days, after months of continuous drought. There was a drizzle to-day and the weather continues unsettled.

Violent thunderstorms, followed by a deluge of rain, occurred yesterday at Shahjahanpur, where Sir James Meston is on a visit.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·54" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Sind. Day temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0·29" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The air is drier than usual at Nizamabad and Hyderabad and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has again fallen in the extreme north. In Gujarat and Kathiawar nearly all stations report precipitation, but Dwarka is the only station recording rainfall exceeding one-tenth of an inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Some showers may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and a few dust-storms in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rain'all since 1st November to date
Jask ...	72·4	57·0	...	3·66
Muskat (16th) ...	72·8	65·9	...	1·91
Delhi ...	67·0	49·3	...	?
Karachi ...	74·6	56·0	...	1·92
Bhuj ...	76·6	58·4	...	0·93
Dwarka ...	78·3	65·7	0·29	0·30
Veraval ...	77·3	63·0	0·08	0·11
Rajkot ...	80·2	60·5	0·04	0·07
Bhavnagar Para...	81·6	62·8	0·04	0·04
Surat ...	81·9	62·9	0·04	0·04
Deesa ...	77·3	54·7	0·01	0·09
BOMBAY ...	80·2	71·8	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	82·5	69·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	83·5	71·9	...	...
Karwar ...	83·5	67·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	82·9	60·9	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	85·9	53·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	85·4	58·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	92·9	65·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	92·8	61·7	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	86·7	54·6	...	0·82
Madras ...	89·2	74·3	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	92·0	66·6	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 17th February, 1914, was 30·120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKE

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

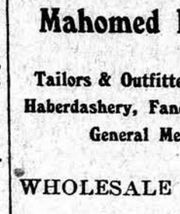
WATERLOO MANSIONS

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS POISON KNOWN TO SCIENCE IS URIC ACID.

No man, woman, or child is safe from its attack.

It is not a poison that enters the system from *without*. It is formed *within* the



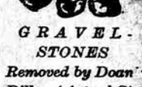
Hand Distorted by Uric Acid Deposits. (From a photo.)

system, and can on its mischief work quietly generally unsuspected, except a feeling of heaviness, drowsiness, and irritability in the patient.

In health, this dangerous poison is filtered from the blood and removed from the system by the kidneys. But when they are weak or diseased, the poison gradually accumulates, and sets up disease in all parts of the body.

It may deposit in the muscles or joints causing rheumatism, backache, lumbago, or sciatica. It irritates and inflames the urinary system; it interferes with the action of the bladder, causing stopping pain in seeking relief, or disturbing the patient repeatedly day and night.

In other cases it crystallises into sediment, gravel, or stone.



GRAVEL-STONES Removed by Doan's Pills. (Actual Size—from a Photo.)

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills check the accumulation of uric acid by maintaining a vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder, and promoting a free flow from the kidneys, so that the acid is flushed out of the system and the urinary organs left clean and sound. An important feature the treatment is to drink copiously of ordinary water.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Re. 1 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 1 Bombay.

PATCA SHOP

Owners to No. 4

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Opposite Crawford Market,

Oomrigar Building,

BOMBAY.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use

KEATING'S POWDER

Rheumatism Knocked ou

Rheumatism, one of the most terrible foes of suffering humanity, is "knocked out," conquered by that champion of the people, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The miraculous cures effected by this wonderful remedy have caused astonishment in every land on the face of the earth. In Europe, in America, in Australia, as well as

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·18 1-2+1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44—1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 1-2 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 3-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of silve ... Steady—Buyers at the rates
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-2 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 92 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 1-16+3-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... ... 2 1-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-4+1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans .. 1+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-4 +1-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. 29th ultimo.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

	Bales.
Futures' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	30,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
" Exports to Continent ...	5,000

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March ...	12·22—5
Futures—month of May ...	11·95—3

Advanced on foreign buying and declined owing to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.

Spot Cotton ...	12·90+5

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ...	13 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.
Futures—Month of March....	12·50—9
Futures—Month of May ...	12·55—10

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4·85 3-4+3-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	57 3-8 unchgd

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ...	500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Total Day's Imports ...	2,000 "

Tone of Liverpool Spot :—Steady good business done
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Business quiet.

1-Americans ...	7·06 +1
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	9·35 unchgd
New York 11 a.m. ...	Mar. 12·30, May 12·4
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12·30, May 12·02
New Orleans 10 a.m. ...	Mar. 12·61, May 12·68

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·71 +5
March-April ...	6·72 +5
April-May ...	6·69 +5
May-June ...	6·69 +5
June-July ...	6·65 +5
July-August ...	6·61 +5
August-September..	6·50 +5
September-Oct ...	6·36 +4
October-Nov ...	6·28 +4
November-Dec. ...	6·24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 4 13-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 4 15-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 1-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 5 1-2
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 5 5-8
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 5 3-4
Fine M. G. Bhowmagger ...	d 5 3-4
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 9-163
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 11-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 13-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 9-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 13-16
Good Broach ...	d 6
F. G. Broach ...	d 6 5-32
Fine Broach ...	d 6 5-16
Stock of Cotton in London ...	.....
Good Khandeish ...	d 5 7-16
F. G. Khandeish ...	d 5 9-16

LONDON, Feb. 16.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37—1-4
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Done
Wheat F.-A-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom... 3,090,000

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...	3 1 1-2d. unchgd

Feb.-March—Buyers—Easier

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—82 lbs	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs	...3 4 1-2—1-8
Do. Months	...Feb.-March.
Do. Buyers, etc.	...Sellers.

Tone—Quiet

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	35 3-4 unchgd.
Victorian ...	Feb.-March.
New South Wales ...	Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...	48 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Nominal
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47 3 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...	42 3-4—1-8
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc	...Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	...£5-18-6+1s 9d.
Months	...Feb.-March.
Ports	...Hull.
Buyers etc.	...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.	

METALS.—

Standard Copper G. M. B...	£66 1-8+3-8
Copper Braziers	...£81 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d.	unchgd. Value.

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (Double bags)...	12 9 3-4 unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...	April-August.
Tone—Quiet without much change in value.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	11 9 unchgd—Nominal
Months of Shipments	...March.
Tone—Quiet neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 4 1-2+1-4 Sellers. 9 6 1-4 unchgd Sellers.
Months of Shipments—February-May.	
Tone—Steady but not much doing.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India	...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...March-July.
Tone—Inactive.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay	...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Without activity.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Feb. 17th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
4 Boxes Gold Bulln	3,07,200	Fremantle	National Bank
1 Box Sovns	15,000	Sydney	do
1 Box Rupees	4,200	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
65 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	
66 Bars Silver	1,50,000	Shanghai	do
85 Bars Silver.	1,80,000	San F'cisco via H'kong	Inter'tional Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th & 15th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	174	190,018
B. B. & C. I. Ry	47	54,925

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

We have no change to report in this market. Rates are steady but business is slack.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May.
Do. France Ready	...171
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...188 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight	...143 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steadier at 96 1-16 for cash and the settlement but declined to 96 during the early part of the day, and remained steady to the close.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	...Rs. 96 0 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London was again unchanged at 26 1-2 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward. There is a fair business doing in the local market in ready bars. Rates close as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	14
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68	6
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	4
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	66	15
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	12
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	10
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	5

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND Co:—"There are signs of an effort being made to advance prices owing to dearness of Southern market."

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"We think any advance will check consumption. Exporters buying sparingly. Speculators are operating cautiously. We expect temporary decline."

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Market steady; business rather small. Some calling of cotton by Continental spinners. Continental buying of new crop. A little American buying during the afternoon."

A small to moderate decline is advised in the American markets and the local market opened with an easier feeling, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 283. During the early part of the day the price declined to Rs. 281 1-2. Later on there were fluctuation, but at the close the market is quiet and good Broach is Rs. 281. Japan shippers have sold fine Khamgaon Akola March. There has been a moderate business doing in the bazar.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate and prices are rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	284	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	281	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...		252-3	"
" " Nagpur	...	250	"
" " Yeotmal	...	244	"
" " Dhamangaon P. ...		239	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...		229-30	"
" " Amraoti	...	231-2	"
" " Khandeish	...	211	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	202	"
Fine " Muthia	...	207	"
" " Bengal	...	205	"
F. G. Bengal	...	194	"

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports...	...	42,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·67—4
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·68—4
Apr.-May ...	6·64—5
May-June ...	6·64—5
June-July ...	6·60—5
July-Aug. ...	6·56—5
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·46—4
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·32—4
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23—5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	14	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8	13	6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8	15	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	2	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56	0	0
Black Kutci	... Rs.	44	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Forward	... Rs.	11	0	0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... Rs.	47	0	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5	10	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5	14	0 R.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	24,052 Bales.
Wheat	...	8,497 Cwts.
Linseed	...	6,486 "
Rapeseed	...	253 "
Gingellyseed	...	10,768 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	12,075 "
Castorseed	...	9,405 "
Rice	...	2,094 "
Myrabollams	...	5,783 "
Cottonseed	...	23,617 "
Mowrasseed	...	40 "
Gram	...	1,250 "
Joowar	...	9,294 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	196 "

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 24th January 1914 were Rs. 5,123 making the total earning for the period 1st October 1913 to 24th January 1914 Rs. 79,628.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...	...Rs. 4,855
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs. 65,781

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	345c
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1610
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	60
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	20	6½	11
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	82
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£30
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	3 p c	692½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	3 "	144
Sindh Light Rys Ld	100	100	5 "	142
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	7½ "	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	142
Gujrat Railway ...	100	...	5	112
Central Provinces	...	...	...	121½ x.d.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	620
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	80
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	9
Broach City.....	200	200	14	20
Fort	475	475	22 1-	190
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty.....	500	500	40	690
Hindustan P and M....	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	180
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	290
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva	200	200	nil	80
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India	1000	1000	75	850
New Mofussil Co.....	400	400	60 8	800
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600xd
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany.....	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	...
Surat City	200	200	20	260
Volkart U P Co Ld...	500	500	50	190x
Wadhwan G. and P...	150	150	12	105

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7,800 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 40 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 19 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas ; 30 bales wool, M Balia ; 152 bales wool, Oomersey ; 343 bales wool, M Rawjidas ; 680 bales wool, D Koondanmull

City of Calcutta s—1,002 cwts myrabolam L Prajee ; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 60 bales wool, M Nanji and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 cotton, Volkart Bros ; 5 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

City of Calcutta s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Sanday and Co.

Cairn Gowan s—487 cwts myrabolams, D Bomanji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—1,020 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—S bales sheep skins, 37 bales cow hides, R M Kooka ; 6 cwts fish maws, R Dhunjee and Co ; 10 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 100 bales hemp, S Coovarji and Co ; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets, E Mohemad ; 4 boxes chutney, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 12 bales skins, H C Oomar and Sons ; 20 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 65 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 24 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 32 cwts fish maws, J M Rahimtulla ; 5 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co ; 50 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, K Kissanjee and Co.

Manchester Civilian s—7,767 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brcs.

Ventmoor s—1,007 cwts myrabolams, Mulji Ghagpal, 1,254 cwts cottonseed, R Khimji and Co ; 439 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

Oriadne Irene s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, M B Kaisha.

FOR GEFLE.

Ariosto s—100 bales cotton, Guddam and Co.

FOR REVAL.

Ariosto s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Picton s—21,750 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 130 bales cotton waste, 91 bales cotton cutting, 115 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 175 bales cotton waste, 25 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton, 74 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

Southville s—2,298 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—1,000 cwts myrabollam, P Mathuradas and Co; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oriadne Irene s—330 bales cotton, The National Commercial Corporation ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Holtby s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schenfels s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, National Financing and Com. Corporation; 2,443 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 4,586 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverjie and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Schenfels s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—80 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—400 bales cotton, A Goculdas and Co; 35 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Penang Maru s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 450 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Saigon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cottou Ralli Bros; 65 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 439 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s—600 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—400 bales cotton, H Hensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—19 cwts button lack, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 17.

Steamer Inverness from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co—5,690 tons coal.

Steamer Jersey Moor from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co—5,673 tons coal.

Steamer Devanha from Shanghai, Agents P and O S N Coy—550 cases cassia, 115 cases camphor, 11 cases peppermint crystals, 1,440 bundles rattans, 76 coils rope, 3,031 bags rice, 250 bags beans, 50 bales hemp, 32 bundles gunnies, 5 bundles canvas, 17 bundles oil cloth, 72 cases glass bangles, 22 casks wine, 15 cases gum Benjamin, 60 baskets gambier, 2 cases peppermint oil, 126 cases canned salmon, 132 cases preserves, 45 cases canned fruits, 1 box raisin, 431 bags sago flour, 25 bundles star anised, 250 bags sugar, 1,179 bags betelnuts, 10 bags cardamums, 2 bags nutmegs, 11 bags pepper, 6 cases, 4 boxes maize, 155 packages 114 half-chests, 101 chests green tea, 230 halfchests, 395 packages, 187 cases tea, 30 logs timber, 20 chests, 189 cases silk goods, 2 cases cotton goods, 51 cases cotton and silk goods, 16 cases silk yarn, 91 cases, 320 bales silk raw, 4 boxes gold bar, 1 box half sovereigns, 1 box 216 bars silver, 1 case silver coins.

Steamer Hohenfels from Antwerp, Agents W and A Graham and Co., 719 drums cement, 121 cylinders carbonic acid, 50 casks sulphide of sodium, 27 drums choaide of wine, 656 cases window glass, 73 cases hollow glass, 69 cases, 128 casks nails, 115 cases, 105 rolls whisky, 350 bundles coppersheets, 60 cases, 5 drum, 12 casks, 75 coils paint, 10 cases strawboard 174 bales paper, 33 cases cotton goods, 2 cases wax beads.

BOMBAY COTTON.

FINAL MEMORANDUM ON THE CROP.

A VARYING YIELD.

The final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1913-14, is as follows :—

Estimates up to 1st February. :—

The latest reports show the total area under the *early* as well as the *late* varieties of cotton, as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency...	3,675,100	3,385,900
Sind ...	323,200	8,500
	3,998,300	3,394,400

Total 7,392,700 acres ; 4·4 per cent. over the area of last year ; 12·4 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years. This area is higher than that reported in December last by 386,000 acres owing mainly to the receipt of fuller information from Karnatak and Sind and from Baroda and Kathiawar among Gujarat States. Smaller variations in the Deccan and elsewhere are due to corrections in areas previously reported.

SEASON.

Since the publication of the December report the crop in North Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar is reported to have deteriorated in places from want of moisture and in places it has been damaged by rats. Some damage from disease has been reported from two talukas in Kaira. Elsewhere in the North and in South Gujarat it has progressed well and its condition is fairly satisfactory. Owing to incessant rain early in the season the crop had to be sown late and in many places it is yet in flower and bolls and will not be ready for picking before the end of this month. The harvesting of the early crop has commenced since the middle of December. In the Karnatak the crop is doing well in the West of Belgaum and Dharwar, but in the eastern talukas of these districts and in Bijapur and in the Southern Maratha Country States it has suffered through deficiency of moisture and cold winds and its condition is only moderate. The crop is still in flowers and general picking will commence after the middle of next month. In Sind the crop has on the whole done fairly well and its picking commenced from the middle of October as usual.

OUTTURN.

The crop has been estimated to yield a full normal outturn in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and in some of the other Gujarat States. Elsewhere in North Gujarat the yield varies between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In South Gujarat it is expected to come to about 85 per cent. of the normal. The Karnatak crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the western parts of Belgaum and Dharwar ; elsewhere it is estimated at about one-half to two-thirds of the normal, parts of Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country returning it at only one-fourth to one-third of it. In Sind the crop is reported to have yielded about 85 per cent. of the normal in Nawabshah and 50 per cent. in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere it is about three-fourths of the normal.

The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under :—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency proper	756,100	805,200
Sind	129,700	2,500
	885,800	807,700

Total 1,693,500 bales ; 3·8 per cent. over last year's outturn ; 30·6 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

Of the total outturn about 46 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat and Kathiawar and 12·5 per cent. by the British districts of the same province. Of the remainder 21·7 per cent belongs to the Deccan, 12 per cent. to the Karnatak and the remaining 7·8 per cent. to Sind.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under :—

Variety.	Area. Acres.	Per cent.	Outturn. Bales.	Per cent.
Bengal-Rajputana..	35,876	0·5	9,212	0·5
Dholara ...	2,775,756	37·6	694,532	41·1
Broach ...	1,126,953	15·3	282,326	16·7
Khandesh ...	1,554,082	21·1	335,069	19·8
Barsi and Nagar...	226 999	3·1	27,177	1·6
Westerns ...	45,382	0·6	2,706	0·2
Kumpta & Dharwar	1,296,542	17·3	210,211	12·3
Sindhi	331,642	4·5	132,214	7·8
Total ...	7,392,752	100·	1,693,447	100·

Besides the above about 39,000 acres (25,800 acres in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are expected to yield about 11,100 bales.

Smoke one—just one—cigarette freshly made from moist tobacco, and "A.G." paper, and you'll never want to try the ordinary ready-made brands again.

Until you make your own cigarettes you do not know how cool and how sweet a smoke can be.

Try to-day. But insist upon "A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a newborn infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends write under date Jan. 27 :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The market still shews very little life. Spot business has been moderate, and speculative interest entirely absent, so that prices have not maintained the advance of last week.

The report of the Census Bureau on Friday shewed 13,589,000 bales ginned to 15th inst., or 236,000 during the last period, agaist 172,000 last year. This does not quite confirm the absolute exhaustion which had been predicted. The final report, due in March, may of course shew an unprecedented shrinkage, but is to be noted that the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma have already ginned more cotton than the Bureau had allowed in its estimate for the total crop (13,677,000 plus linters). In view of these figures, the trend of opinion is towards a crop nearer 14¼ than 14 millions, and we must candidly admit that there now seems ground for such expectation.

The statistical position is not, at the moment, gaining strength. Receipts at interior towns, for instance, are so far 265,000 bales less than last year, yet stocks in the same towns are 149,000 bales larger. The total quantity in sight is 430,000 bales larger than last year, und the visible supply; which, a few weeks ago, was 750,000 bales less than last season, is to-day only 184,000 bales less.

Of course, even if the crops should be statistically half-a-million bales more than we expected, the excess is very largely counterbalanced by the great scarcity of high grades, which are in course of exhaustion in the South. Some spinners are buying Brazilian cotton here, in view of the high prices demanded for their usual grades of American, and there is an increasing demand for the low grades of American.

Moreover, the absorption of cotton by the world's mills has been unprecedentedly rapid, being so far 7,692,000 bales, against 7,351,000 last year.

The further development of the statistical position will depend, no doubt, on the demand from spinners.

In Lancashire there seems to be still considerable hesitancy on the part of buyers. It is stated that short time is more extensive than appears on the surface, some producers preferring to reduce output rather than accept the unremunerative rates offered. There has nevertheless been an encouraging demand of late from many of the smaller oversea markets, and large lines of cloth have been booked for China. We quote the following from the market letter of some Manchester friends :—

"The export demand for yarns, so far as India is concerned, continues brisk. A large business has again been done this week at gradually advancing rates. Engagements in 40-50 mule are now heavy, and most makers require April delivery for any new contracts. The demand for American doubled yarns, both for the home trade and also for export has improved."

With regard to the Continent, in order to have some idea as to the position of spinners, we addressed a telegraphic enquiry last week to our representatives in the textile districts of Europe, and from the replies received it would appear that spinners and weavers are generally covered for their existing requirements, say for the next three or four months. We are trying to ascertain the prospects for the remaining portion of the season. In the meantime, we may mention that our representative has just returned from a short trip to the north of France and Germany, and he noticed a distinct feeling that the worst of the depression was over. As for the outlook in America, a New York friend writes:—

"The dry goods situation is steadily improving and manufacturers are now so well under contract for the next six months that they insist on very full prices for new orders. Spinners have been good buyers of late and will have to continue their purchases."

We hear that America is doing a large cloth business with China.

In trying to forecast the probable course of prices, we find, therefore, on the one hand a tendency for supplies to accumulate, and on the other, a rather indifferent attitude on the part of consumers, who, later on, may become active buyers, but who have, as yet, not been roused to enthusiasm by relaxing monetary stringency.

We have also to consider preparations for the new crop, which will shortly begin. It has been asserted that an attempt will be made to plant 40,000,000 acres, though present high prices for corn, if maintained, may divert some land from cotton. Then there is the extending weevil area. The Census Bureau estimates the total record of loss to cotton production by weevil at 10,000,000 bales, representing a value of 500,000,000 dollars. No means have yet been found of dealing effectively with the insect, which is expected to cross this year into Georgia.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prices of this growth have also given way during the week; the market has, in fact, shewn at times distinct weakness.

Quotations for Egyptian futures are about 20 points lower than a year ago, notwithstanding the persistent falling off in the crop movement, and the increasing prospect of a yield half a million cantars smaller than last season's.

Exports during the week from Alexandria shew an increase over last year to Great Britain, and the Continent also maintains its increase, though America remains behind. Against 21,000 bales coming into sight 50,000 bales have been forwarded to consumers, which means a decrease in the visible supply of 37,000 bales, as compared with the corresponding week of last season.

One of our Alexandria friends writes:—"I feel convinced that, as socks become less plentiful, a marked improvement in prices will follow, even if spinners should not buy on a full scale, but maintain their policy of covering their immediate requirements only."

The fall in Egyptian, as compared with American, during the past few weeks, is quite extraordinary, and contrary to expert opinion both here and in Alexandria.

We cannot help thinking, for our own part, that sooner or later spinners will be attracted by the low level of prices now ruling; and come into the market more extensively.

RED BLOTCHES ON LEGS AND ARMS

Spreading Every Day and Getting Worse. Itching Soreness. Could Not Sleep by Night. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

A CARD OF EIGHT EVENTS TO-DAY.

(BY OUR RACING REPRESENTATIVE.)

For the third day of the Bombay races to-day there is a big card of eight events to get through, and though fields will not generally be as large as some we have seen out this season we shall, on the other hand, be spared the races with only three or four runners which rather spoilt the first day, the indications being that there will be an average number of starters in each event. The stakes to-day are not so large as on Saturday last or next, and this probably accounts for the absence from the list of horses left in of some of the more classy performers now in Bombay. A number of these horses were not entered at all, while of those which were, one or two have been struck out.

The most notable of these is that fine animal Kempion. He was entered in the big event of the day, the Flying Plate, in which he was given the big parcel of 10st 7lbs. to shoulder, and evidently his connections did not think it was worth while knocking him about under it is heavy impost in view of the fact that he is in the Willingdon Plate and the Byculla Club Cup—both considerably more valuable than to-day's event—on Saturday. He will probably go for the former and win it, but meantime his absence from the Flying Plate to-day seems to have left that event at the mercy of Primrose Morn. On the running of the Hoozhly Plate in Calcutta, it appears almost a certainty for Mr. Goculdass' gelding. For the places I fancy Orapesa and Satellite, which were going great guns at the finish of the last race on Saturday.

The race for the Mahalaxmi Plate should be a good one, for there are several in it which must be given chances. Smirk is top weight with 10st 7lbs, and the fact that he is given that heavy burden shows what a high estimate the handicapper must have formed of his abilities. Smirk on his running on Saturday must be taken into consideration, but he has a lot of good horses to beat, and if Bachelor's Knot is started for this in preference to the Mazagon Plate I should prefer to back him. Cherrywood will, I think, get a place. Borgie will, in my opinion, go close for the Mazagon Plate, with Twa Brigs and Impecunius for the "situations."

The rest of the events on the card are given over to the Arabs, and as the results in Arab races are usually entirely at variance with form, I have little confidence in making selections for these. To get a faint glimmering of an understanding of Arab racing takes years of study and observation, and even then "you are like to be wrong"—as Kipling has said apropos another subject which man has studied for ages and, unless he be very young, has to "give it up." Therefore what follows is written entirely without prejudice, to use a legal term. In the Gaye Cup most of those which ran in the Bombay Derby on Saturday are entered, and of them I like Goldfish II. Sir Knight must stand a chance on his running in the Derby, but when they had travelled a mile and a furlong on Saturday, Goldfish was going very strong, and was, to my idea, beaten by the extra three furlongs. For the places, Sir Knight and Rozelmulook.

For the Salsette Plate I give German Silver a big chance. In the Imperial Plate on Saturday he ran fourth, but would have got a good deal nearer had he been sent along from the head. Another that must go close is Grey Ghost II, which might have won on Saturday, had he not lost yards and yards by running out wide. A place ticket on Seaman might prove to be a good investment. I confess I don't see anything to beat Abdul Malik in the Town Plate. He won on Saturday, to all appearnces with stones in hand, and will, in all probability, repeat the performance to-day. The only one which might trouble him is Sweden, which came too late on Saturday to make any impression on Rahid Pasha. For the two divisions of the Midget Plate, I like Maasal and Hurbia respectively.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THREE SHORT RUNS.

The weather yesterday was just as moist as last Sunday, and though hounds accounted for two jacks out of three runs, the distances covered were short, the jacks evidently feeling the heat, and not really moving before it was too late.

H. E. Lady Willingdon was present at the meet, as also Lady Mabella Egerton, Mrs. W. S. Graham, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Chrystal.

After moving off, the pack soon got the scent of a jack, which led them round in a circle over the melon grounds, leaving Sahar Hill on the left, and south of the cross roads, until he yielded his brush a short distance from the place where he was first disturbed.

Taking the pack over to Sahar Village, another jack was put afield, and like his predecessor, was too limp to run far. Crossing the Bomanwadi Valley he turned right-handed, and after leading the pack for a sharp burst, headed back to his old haunts, but hounds overtook him before he had reached there, at his race was run.

The time being still early, the pack were taken up the mango tope, which was drawn blank, but on reaching the level ground below the hill, the pack hared away on another scent, and making a circular tour of the Marole Valley, came back to the hills, where they ran out of scent, and it being now a move was made back to the kennels.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LEVEL SCORING IN TEST MATCH.

DURBAN, Feb. 16.

In the test match here South Africa completed their first innings for 170, P. Hands scoring 51. Barnes took seven wickets for 56.

England replied with 163, of which Hobbs scored 64. Carter took six wickets for 50.

In their second innings South Africa have, so far scored 32 for one wicket.—Reuter.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The following have entered for the singles in the Bengal Lawn-Tennis Championship here:—A. R. Kingscote; Captain G. L. Whatford; A. D. Cox; G. M. Gregory; A. W. Shallow; S. Azhar Yusoof; A. C. Gupta; Z. Shimidzu; A. C. Mathews; C. A. Carr; D. S. Shallow; E. D. Knowles; A. L. Hosie; C. Carey Morgan; P. Myles Reese; W. Dyer; E. E. Grimwade and S. Anwar Yusoof. Kalberer has been prevented from entering by an injury to his knee.

THE MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS]

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

The final of the Football Tournament was replayed for the second time this afternoon between the Lancashires and the Norfolks before a large crowd. At the close neither side had scored, and extra time was played, in which the Lancashires won on the stroke of time by one goal to nil.

The Cup was presented to the winners amid scenes of enthusiasm.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 17.

Two more games in the Novices Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. In the first, the 26th Cavalry met Madras Gymkhana and beat them by 10 goals to 5½, the losers receiving 3 goals.

In the second game, the 2nd Sappers and Miners played the 7th Hussars, both teams starting from scratch. The Sappers were altogether a fine combination and won by 6 goals to 1.

The semi-finals will be played on February 20 and the final on February 23.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

The temperature was considerably lower than it has been for some time, when Heemskirk met Frye in their match in the first round of the tournament for the Marryatt Cup yesterday afternoon. The result was a win for Heemskirk by two sets to one. In the first set he was not playing very well, and although he won the first game Frye took the next four and won the set 6—2. Frye also did well at the commencement of the second set, and the score was called 3—1 in his favour. After this, however, Heemskirk played a very much improved game and won the set, 6-4. The third set also went all in his favour as he took the first four games and won 5—1. After this Frye picked up marvellously, while Heemskirk appeared to get a little careless. At one time it looked as if Frye might win after all, as he got to within one game of his opponent, but then the latter went out 6-4.

To-night's matches will be:

Marryatt Cup:— James v. Nicholson and Bunbury v. Sherbrooke.

S. Calvorocoressi A. Boyes	Boyes 6—3, 6—4.
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson F. Portlock	Portlock W. O.
N. Marryatt M. Ferrers Nicholson	Nicholson 6—3, 6—2.
M. N. Hogg Capt. F. H. James	James 6—1, 6—4.
L. S. Bartlett R. D. England	England 6—0, 6—1.
G. E. Frye L. B. Heemskirk	Heemskirk 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.
R. L. Sherbrooke G. J. Fletcher	Sherbrooke 6—3, 6—4.
E. J. Bunbury Major E. E. Preston	Bunbury 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies Doubles handicap:. Mrs. Cove and Mrs. Cocke v. Mrs. Nelson and Mrs Greenside.

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BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN SINGLES COMMENCE.

The open singles began yesterday with a match between Birch and Gull, Macbeth having a walk-over owing to Douglas having been obliged, through official duties, to scratch.

Gull served much better than Birch throughout, and enjoyed a great advantage thereby, as he scored many aces owing to Birch's inability to return his service. He experienced no similar difficulty when Birch was in hand. He further hit much harder, though he was weaker generally on the back-hand. The first rallies were well contested, Gull having a slight lead at 6—4. Birch then went in but served himself out after scoring one. Gull again led at 12—8, but good play by Birch ended in the game being called game ball twelve in his favour. Gull scored another point when after a fine rally Birch took the first game.

The second game was characterised by good level play though both men were handicapped by the extremely bad light. Gull won, making the score one game all. Both led in turn in the third game when Birch flattered his well-wishers by going to 11—6 after the game had been called six all. He seemed a certain winner at 13—9 but Gull by steady play made it thirteen all, when Birch refused set and Gull by successive services went to game. After scoring one in the fourth Gull was out and Birch went right away to 7—1. A long run by his opponent left him at the same figure, while Gull had added twelve, chiefly by good serving, which Birch made rather feeble attempts to take, his opponent being obviously much fitter. Birch had another chance at 13-7 when his opponent served himself out, but made no use of it and retired beaten after raising great hopes that the singles might this year come to Bombay.

The second match was considered a certainty for Sloggett, but Sanderson rose to the occasion and though eventually defeated left the impression that had he been able to stay, the result might have been different. Sloggett served exceedingly well and, like Gull in the first game, owed many of his points to this fact. The light improved during the first two games of this match, with the result that there were more returns from the services. Sloggett took the first game after some good rallies, though Sanderson lost many opportunities by faulty shots, when he certainly ought to have killed. The second game saw a change, Sanderson going to 8—2, chiefly by improved serving, though his general play was much better and steadier.

Again, in the third game Sanderson served five successive aces, and playing with confidence aroused hopes of a Bombay victory. Sloggett however made the score 7—7 and led at 8—7. Each then had a head when the Pindi player went to 11, the game being later called 12—10 in his favour.

Sloggett's round-the-court shots were obviously disconcerting to his rapidly-tiring opponent, and it was recognised that if Sanderson did not win this game it was all over. Sanderson did not win and prognostications were borne out in the fourth and final game, when Sloggett established a long lead at 12—2. Sanderson's final effort took his score to 6 by means of four excellent services, but Sloggett then went to 14—6 when Sanderson had another chance. He failed to make use of it however, and Bombay's sole hope now is Macbeth.

Scores.—Gull beat Birch, 13—15; 15—9; 15—13; 15—7.

Slogget beat Sanderson, 15—6; 11—15; 17—15; 15—6.

Match for to-day.—Macbeth versus Gull (semi-final), 1-15 p.m.

GLASS AND BANGLE WORK.

The second lecture of the Indian Guild of Science' winter session series was given by Mr. P. S. Govindrao, a Mysore officer specially deputed by the Mysore Government to study the subject of the lecture, viz., "Glass and Bangle manufacture in the Tumkur district of Mysore." In the unavoidable absence of the lecturer Mr Khare, the secretary, read the paper, under the chairmanship of Prof. V. N. Hate, who has interested himself in the subject of bangle manufacture in the Gujarat districts, and had brought samples with him of local work. A welcome feature of the lecture was the presence of some manufactures of glass bangle work situated in Gujarat.

The paper gave a remarkable idea of the cheapness of labour in glass-making districts in Mysore, a rupee and a half per month being the wages ten years ago of an ordinary workman, although they have now been increased to four rupees a month, a fact of which the manufacturers bitterly complain. The industry is at present carried on on a diminishing scale, owing to the large import of foreign bangles and cheap glass ware. The paper suggested improvements, which it is hoped the Mysore Economic Conference will take into consideration.

THE REPUDIATION OF LARKIN.

Mr. James Larkin stated in Glasgow regarding his repudiation by the Transport Workers' Federation that it was humorous, inasmuch that as a federation they had not given his supporters the slightest assistance. They were simply a federation on paper.

Asked how the decision of the executive would affect them in Dublin, Mr. Larkin replied that it would not affect them in the slightest. It was simply bluff and blow. As to their future action, the Irish transport workers would consider whether they would drop their first name and organise upon broader lines. They had been asked by thousands to take in the workers of this country, and the time had now arrived when they should decide whether they were not going to reconsider their position. The whole official labour movement was in the doldrums; their leaders could not, and dared not lead.

Mr. A. H. Grant, I. C. S., will act temporarily as Foreign Secretary, pending the arrival of Sir Percy Cox.

SPORT AT HOME.

POSITIONS OF CLUBS IN FOOTBALL LEAGUES.

The Football Leagues stood as follows on January 30:—

FIRST LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Blackburn R.	...25	13	7	5	59	29	33
Sunderland	...25	12	6	7	48	25	30
Manchester U.	...24	14	3	8	38	32	29
Bolton W.	...23	10	7	6	44	31	27
Bradford City	...24	8	11	5	27	21	27
Oldham Ath.	...24	11	5	8	37	33	27
W. Bromwich A.	..24	8	10	6	27	24	26
Aston Villa	...24	10	5	9	38	34	25
Burnley	...25	7	11	7	38	27	25
Chelsea	...23	10	4	9	31	36	24
Middlesbrough	...24	10	4	10	42	44	24
Everton	...24	8	7	9	31	37	23
Liverpool	...24	9	5	10	28	40	23
Manchester C.	...24	8	6	10	30	36	22
Sheffield U.	...25	9	4	12	40	41	22
Tottenham H.	...24	8	5	11	38	44	21
Derby County	...24	6	8	10	41	47	20
Newcastle U.	...24	7	6	11	21	32	20
Sheffield W.	...25	8	4	13	32	48	20
Preston N. E.	...25	6	4	15	25	42	16

SECOND LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Woolwich A.	...24	15	4	5	36	23	34
Notts County	...25	14	6	6	53	26	34
Hull City	...23	13	6	4	44	18	32
Leeds City	.. 22	13	3	6	51	28	29
Bradford	...23	14	0	9	41	32	28
Bury	...24	11	6	7	29	24	28
Clapton O.	...22	10	6	6	25	18	26
Fulham	...24	11	4	9	32	25	26
Wolverm'ton W.	...24	11	4	9	30	32	26
Barnsley	...23	10	5	8	31	28	25
Grimsby Town	...23	9	5	9	30	38	23
Birmingham	...24	9	4	11	32	41	22
Bristol City	...23	8	5	10	32	37	21
Stockport Co.	...24	6	9	9	32	37	21
Blackpool	...24	6	7	11	20	28	19
Hudd's fld Town	..24	6	6	12	25	32	18
Leicester Fosse	..24	8	2	14	29	37	18
Glossop	...22	6	4	13	23	44	14
Lincoln City	...23	5	4	14	17	33	14
Notts Forest	...24	3	6	15	23	54	12

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Swindon	...23	15	3	5	52	26	33
Crystal Pal	...23	11	9	3	40	21	31
Plymouth A	...22	12	4	6	31	27	28
Reading	...23	12	4	7	28	24	28
Northampton	...24	8	12	4	30	24	28
West Ham U	...23	10	6	7	43	33	26
Brighton & H.A.	..24	9	7	8	27	31	25
Exeter City	...23	7	10	6	26	21	24
Q. P. Rangers	...23	8	8	7	27	28	24
Portsmouth	...22	8	7	7	32	28	23
Gillingham	...23	10	3	10	35	31	23
Southampton	...23	9	4	10	34	37	22
Ca diff City	...23	8	5	10	31	31	21
Norwich City	..22	5	10	7	30	30	20
Southend U	...23	7	6	10	29	43	20
Millwall	...22	6	7	9	28	34	19
Bristol Rovers	..24	6	5	13	27	45	17
Coventry C.	...24	4	9	11	28	43	17
Watford	...24	6	4	14	29	34	16
Merthyr Town	...22	4	7	11	21	34	15

RACING.

Racing was impossible at Kempton Park on Jan. 23 owing to the weather. At daylight on Jan. 24 the thermometer at Kempton Park registered 18 degs. of frost, consequently the hopes entertained of deciding the racing could not be realised, and as the conditions were wintery in the extreme there was no alternative but to cancel the fixture.

Racing took place at Nottingham on Jan. 26. Small fields were the rule, and only four runners took part in the principal event, the Harrington Handicap Hurdle Race, which was won by the outsider of the party, Mr. W. Barr's Mint Tower.

Some interesting sport marked the second day's racing at Nottingham on Jan. 27, although the fields were again on the small side. The chief event, the Nottinghamshire Handicap Steeplechase Plate, produced a fine finish, Major Cliff's Great Cross just defeating the favourite, Bedgrove, by a neck.

Winning horses at Plumpton on Jan. 28 were Nimrod VI., Guadeloupe, Watershield, Jack Pot, Fervent, and Marius.

GOLF.

Last year the Professional Golfers' Association decided that the England and Scotland match should be played at a time other than that of the Open Championship. The step was taken in order to simplify the working of the championship and also to give the match a more independent interest. The Committee now announce that they have accepted an offer from the proprietors of *Country Life* to present a challenge cup, to be held by the club to which the captain of the winning side is attached, together with gold medals to the winning-players and silver medals to the losers. The donors further propose to present the cup and medals at a dinner, to be given on the evening of the event, to the two teams and a number of prominent amateurs.

Two foursome matches were played on the Caversham and South Oxfordshire Club's course at Caversham on Jan. 23. In the morning A. H. Bishop, the local professional, and Mr. F. W. Dormer beat James Webb, the Wimbledon Town professional, and Mr. H. Dormer by 3 holes up and 2 to play. In the afternoon Mr. H. Dormer and Mr. T. P. Triscott beat Mr. F. W. Dormer and James Webb by 4 and 3.

LACROSSE.

Oxford University beat Finchley in the Southern Senior Flag competition, at Oxford, on Jan. 24, by 12 goals to 4; Clapham beat Cambridge University, at Lord's, by 11 goals to 2.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The Cambridge University Hare and Hounds beat the Ranelagh Harriers over a course of six and a half miles at Putney Heath on Saturday by a single point—27 points to 28.

TENNIS.

The Amateur Championship will be begun at Queen's Club, Kensington, W., on April 29. Entries close on April 25. The challenge round, in which the Hon. N. S. Lytton, the holder, will defend his title, will be played on May 9.

THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

Lord Downe presided at a meeting of subscribers to the Pytchley Hunt, held at Northampton on Jan. 27, when Lord Annaly's resignation of the Mastership was received. Lord Downe said he felt convinced that when the history of the hunt came to be written Lord Annaly would be acclaimed as the best Master the Pytchely had ever had. The meeting confirmed the action of the Hunt Committee in electing Sir Charles Lowther as Lord Annaly's successor, and Sir Charles announced that Mr. Aubrey Wallis was willing to hunt the Woodland Pytchley country for another year. A vote of thanks to Lord Annaly for the way in which he had hunted the country during the past twelve years was passed unanimously.

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE COLLECTION OF RENTS.

FARMING SYSTEM SUBSTITUTED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to the Chairman's recommendation for allowing Mr. Hawkins, the Trust Architect, to undertake honorary work in connection with the New Foundling Hospita and Home and the John Connon School building.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Wacha were of opinion that on principle Trust officers should not be allowed to do any private work, even if it was honorary, and Sir Ebrahim moved an amendment to the effect that the Architect be refused permission to undertake the work.

On a division the amendment was lost.

Sir Ebrahim asked for the question to be put to the vote, but the result remained the same. Six votes were in favour of the Chairman's recommendation and four were against it.

The Board resumed consideration of the Land Manager's report on Sir Ebrahim's notice of motion with regard to the system of farming in connection with the collection of rent properties acquired by the Trust.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the collection of rent should be made departmentally.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla said the farming system was a most dangerous system. These properties had not been acquired primarily for making money. Their object should not be one of enhancing the rents and putting the tenants at the mercy of the contractors. If they continued the farming system it would mean that after first putting some money into the pockets of the middlemen, namely, the contractors, they allowed them to increase the rents and squeeze the tenants, so that at the end of the contract, the Trust could have increased rents. This was a policy, which a public body should never follow. It was wrong for a public body to create middlemen for squeezing tenants.

The Chairman said the contractor was, in some cases, not allowed to raise the rents, but only to fill up vacancies. In others he was allowed to increase rents, but this could only be done on a limited scale for fear of not being able to fill up vacancies. Out of 58 cases only four had complained against the contractors, and on making inquiries, it was found that the complaints were without foundation.

It was ultimately resolved that the rents of properties acquired by the Trust should be collected departmentally and that if it was found necessary to employ a contractor, the Land Committee's sanction should be obtained in those cases.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Stanley Reed last evening delivered a lecture on "Twenty-one days in Persia" to the members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association at the Petit Hall, Nepean Sea-road. There was a large attendance of members, and Lady Willingdon was also present.

Dr. Reed, in the course of his lecture, described the peculiarities of the principal cities of Southern Persia, and said that a visit to those places would not only interest the Parsis, being in their ancient country, and the Mahomedans, as places of historical incidents, but would interest Hindu and European visitors too.

Lady Dhunbai Jehangir, in thanking Dr. Reed for the lecture and her Excellency Lady Willingdon for her presence, said that she (the speaker) was one of the oldest members of the Association, which she and Miss Sherene Cursetji established some twenty-five years ago.

The institution had done a great deal for the bringing out of women of India. The time would come when they would not need a screen for purdah ladies, who would sit side by side with other members.

Miss Sherene Cursetji, in seconding the vote of thanks, remarked that they needed unity. It did not matter to what religion they belonged nor from what country they came from. In spirit Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi women should become a united community.

Lady Petit was afterwards "At Home" to the members of the association, and the company adjourned to the reception hall, where tea was served.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of the building of ten stores delivery vans, four-wheeled, for the Stores Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year 1913-14.

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alvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
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ort Wine, White old dry	1	12
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doscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
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Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Mores, Vin de table, White...	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 18th Feb., 1914.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

THE reply given by General Huerta to the protest of the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City against the attacks on President Wilson in the Mexican Press is characteristic. General Huerta has promised that these rhetorical onslaughts shall cease, supplementing this statement with the cryptic remark that he would no more tolerate attacks on President Wilson than on himself. It is not unnatural that the attitude of the President of the United States towards the position in Mexico should have evoked criticism. It has been remarked that his policy of "watchful waiting" cannot last for ever, and in view of the enormous stake which British investors have in the country the argument has also been used that His Majesty's Government cannot remain inactive while Washington waits for chaos. Though several of the principal European Powers have recognised General Huerta, the United States have declined to take this course, and have waited impatiently for that worthy's retirement from the scene of his activities. President Wilson's position was defined in his Message to Congress. "There can," he said, "be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico, and until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended Governments will not be countenanced nor dealt with by the Government of the United States. We are friends of Constitutional government in America. We are more than friends, we are its champions, because in no other way can our neighbours, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty." But if General Huerta were to retire there seems no reasonable hope that he would not be succeeded by a Mexican politician who would follow closely in the foot-steps of his predecessor. When the prosperity which Mexico enjoyed under Porfirio Diaz is recalled it is deplorable to contemplate the present situation in that country. It may be said that a benevolent despot is an anachronism in the twentieth century, but it cannot be denied that under Diaz Mexico was peaceful and prosperous. Prior to his advent to power revolution followed revolution, and there was good ground for the contention that the Mexicans were unfitted by temperament for Constitutional government. Mexico is a country of mixed races. Half a century ago a savant found that there were 51 distinct languages and 69 dialects spoken among the Indian population. Cohesion for a common object is thus impossible, and at the present moment it is difficult to say how order is to be evolved out of the existing chaos. Mexico is a Federal Republic with all the machinery of free government. But the rule of Diaz was an intelligent despotism, and the friends of representative institutions contemplate with disappointment the results that have followed the downfall of the veteran President. The economic progress achieved under General Diaz brought Mexico into a prominent place among the commercial and industrial countries of the world. Foreign capital was readily forthcoming for the construction of Mexican railways and the exploitation of Mexican mines. The Government, moreover, were able to borrow in the European markets on most favourable terms, and the credit of the country stood high in the international bourses. Ten years ago few people would have believed that the transformation which has come about could be possible. But the finances of Mexico are going from bad to worse, and one of General Huerta's expedients to stave off bankruptcy was the declaration of a protracted bank holiday during which no obligations could mature. If Huerta had been able to establish himself he might have inaugurated another period of benevolent despotism, but the continued successes of the revolutionaries point to the precariousness of his rule. The situation so far as the United States is concerned is a curious one. President Wilson's policy has been described as one of watchful waiting, and it is said that at a recent meeting of the President with the Senate Committee he seemed inclined to remove the embargo upon the export of arms to the Constitutionalists, his idea being that the better the Constitutionalists were armed the more quickly would Huerta be ousted. According to the Washington correspondent of the *Times*, several Senators objected that in view of the character of General Villa and other so-called Constitutionalists, the suggestion might saddle the United States with unpleasant responsibilities. The position is obviously a grave one and the opinion is very widely held in America that the intervention of the United States cannot indefinitely be delayed. Another complication is introduced owing to the publication of a statement in the American newspapers that General Huerta is receiving arms from Japan, and that there is reason to believe that the Japanese Government is responsible for this traffic. An agitation is accordingly being set on foot in the United States against Japan, and statements are attributed to high naval officers respecting Japanese ambitions which appear to have had considerable effect on the public mind. The alleged action of Japan is also being used by Anglophobes in the United States, who are disseminating the absurd theory that Great Britain is egging Japan on to embarrass the United States in Mexico. President Wilson holds to the belief that Huerta's fall is nigh at hand. But other American politicians appear to be doubtful of the soundness of this view. If the President's policy towards Mexico should prove to be a failure, it cannot fail to have an adverse effect upon the fortunes of his party.

MATERNITY PROBLEMS IN BOMBAY.

THE members of the Bombay Sanitary Association, which owes its inception to Dr. J. A. Turner, have adopted many commendable aims in an endeavour to improve the vital conditions of the city ; but none is more deserving than the attempt they are making to arouse public opinion on the question of infant mortality and the danger ensuing from the ignorance and superstition of midwives. As Dr. Turner pointed out at the meeting held on Monday, the Dufferin Fund and the Lady Hardinge movement do not reach the class most in need of help. The Association have to deal with people who, from poverty, ignorance or superstition, could not be reached by the simple provision of trained nurses unless they were taught also to appreciate them and could afford to employ them. Lady Mabelle Egerton, who also spoke at the meeting, discussed an equally important aspect of the problem. Apart from the question of infant mortality and the enfeeblement or death of mothers, she said, "there are numbers of children who, though they survive, are enfeebled or disabled in some way or other. They grow up not only to be a misery to themselves, but a burden on the community the whole of their sad lives.....When you think of the expense incurred in trying to educate such children to be even partly self-supporting and the sad lives they lead, from the economic as well as the humanitarian point of view, it is worth an effort to prevent such results." Lady Mabelle Egerton has gained some experience at Home in dealing with social problems of this character, and the interest Lady Willingdon and Lady Mabelle have evinced in the work of the Association should do much to enlist wide support and sympathy in its propaganda work. Dr. Turner emphasised that pecuniary help alone was not asked for. What was wanted, he said, was the assistance of ladies, both rich and poor. There were thirty-two sections in the city and if thirty-two ladies would undertake to assist by each taking up a section, and forming a small sub-committee and providing a nurse to work in each section, the Association would afford them every facility. In many forms of social work undertaken by ladies in this country personal contact with distress is rarely possible; but Dr. Turner has indicated one, in the exploiting of which incalculable benefits can be conferred on a class little able to help themselves.

Notes of the Day.

The Turkish Government has been in a condition of hopeless impecuniosity for many years, and as long ago as 1881 was compelled to enter into what amounted to a deed of composition with its creditors. Under that arrangement the Council of the Public Debt was created, and to it were entrusted the administration of the salt tithe, the fisheries, the tobacco tithe, the silk tithe and the revenue from the sale of fiscal stamps. From these sources of revenue contributions were to be made annually to the payment of debt, and it would seem that the present financial straits of the State are so pronounced that to pay arrears of salary the accumulated margins of the Council have had to be encroached upon. State officials in Turkey would seem to be a hardly-treated class, but patriotic ; that is, if the non-receipt of salary for four months has no corresponding compensation.

Efforts by the Bombay Gymkhana to make an annual fixture of the boating regatta have not been very successful, but now that they have obtained the assistance of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club it is to be hoped that the event will become of greater interest, and that the necessary support will be attracted from other clubs and institutions. The last regatta was held in 1911 from Government House sands, and was a fairly successful function, but in the following year there does not appear to have been sufficient interest in boating to induce the committee to arrange another. The regatta which is now being arranged to commence on March 8th will be held at Apollo Bunder, where a large number of people will be able to view the racing. The principal event will be the Challenge Fours, open to crews representing the Navy, Army, Royal Indian Marine and recognised boat clubs.

Ballooning has not attracted a great deal of attention in recent years, a fact due to the remarkable developments that have occurred in aviation. Herr Bellinger's feat in covering 1,875 miles from Bitterfield to the Ural Mountains is described as a record ; but as a matter of fact several notable flights have taken place the extent of which has not been recorded. For example in 1897 Andree set out on his disastrous attempt to reach the Pole and was never heard of again, while the total distance covered by the "America" dirigible balloon in Wellman's attempt to cross the Atlantic in 1910 is not known. The previous world's record for an authenticated distance was performed in 1900 by the Count de La Vaulx, who "ballooned" from Vincennes to Korosticheff, 1,193 miles in 35¾ hours. The longest voyage from England was made in November 1908 when Gandron, Captain E. M. Maitland, and C. C. Turner travelled from London to Mateki Derevni, Russia, 1,117 miles, in 31½ hours. The American record was established in 1910 by Post and Hawley who travelled from St. Louis to near Quebec, 1,171 miles.

It is not surprising that Lord Claud Hamilton's extraordinary assertion as to the lack of young men in the railway world at Home competent to act as general managers has evoked vigorous protests. Sir Sam Fay, the General Manager of the Great Central Railway, a line which has made remarkable progress in recent years, declares that a slur has been cast on British railway-men as uncalled for as it is unfair. Sir Sam Fay is known as one of the ablest railway managers in England, and great weight consequently attaches to his words. Lord Claud Hamilton is not a practical railway expert, though he has acted as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company for many years. Sir Sam Fay, on the other hand has worked his way up from the lowest rung of the ladder. He commenced his career as a clerk on the London and South-Western at the age of 16, and he owes his present position to his practical ability. There are many other railway officials of proved capacity in the higher ranks of the railway service at Home, and we imagine that the example of the Great Eastern Railway in importing a general manager from the United States is not likely to be followed.

Difficulty has been experienced for some years in securing men in priests' orders to enter the Indian Ecclesiastical Department, and this difficulty has been emphasised recently by two incidents mentioned in the *Indian Churchman*. The vacancy on the Bombay establishment has recently been advertised at Home, which, says our contemporary, is probably the first time such a step has been found necessary. In the other case, it was stated, the Archdeacon of Lucknow called at the India Office to learn that there was not a single name on the candidates' list from which the needs of Indian dioceses have to be supplied. It is no secret that the chaplains have grievances, one of which is concerned with frequent transfers from station to station, but it has been pointed out as an explanation that average chaplaincies in India do not provide sufficient scope for men who are devoted to parochial work. This cannot apply to large towns in which there are large colonies of Europeans and Anglo-Indians; but in the smaller centres in India the padre's scope for work outside the church compound is certainly limited. It would be interesting to a large number of people if an adequate explanation were forthcoming of the fact that the establishment is frequently below strength.

SAFETY AT SEA.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING AND ITS RESULTS.

The Convention drawn up by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea and signed is a document which deserves something more than a passing salutation, writes the *Spectator*. The full text of the Convention is not yet published, but the summary of it contained in the speech of Lord Mersey, the President of the Conference, proves the Convention to be a memorable creation. It is memorable for two reasons: first, because it will open a new era in the conduct of passenger traffic on all the oceans of the world, and secondly, because almost unanimous international agreement has been obtained in two months on one of the most technical and complex subjects imaginable. As we all know, it is difficult to achieve a large common measure of international agreement on the most straightforward questions.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

When a highly controversial subject was the issue the pessimists were justified in expecting a small result. "No three men belonging to the same country," they said, "can be found to agree as to what ought to be done in the matter of water-tight compartments and the arrangements for the stowing and launching of boats. How, then, can we expect the delegates from a dozen different countries to agree to a set of rules for universal application?" The Convention is the answer. The most unlikely thing has been accomplished, and that in no niggard way, for the proposed international code actually goes further than the recommendations of the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee and of the Boats and Davits Committee which have been published in England since the Titanic disaster. Of course the Convention has yet to be ratified, but as there was virtual unanimity among the delegates we may assume that ratification is assured, and that the Convention will come into force in July, 1915. We offer our congratulations to the German Emperor, who proposed the Conference ; to Mr. Buxton, who acted on the proposal and secured for Great Britain the honour of being the home of the Conference; to Lord Mersey, who directed the labours of the Conference ; and to Sir John Biles, M. Gueraier, and all the other delegates.

ILLUSIONS SHATTERED.

The Titanic disaster in April, 1912, shattered the comfortable public illusions that there was such a thing as an unsinkable ship, and that great passenger vessels carried "boats for all." The natural tendency at first was for uninstructed persons to think that a law requiring boat-room to be provided for all would prevent for ever the recurrence of such a possibility as men and women being taken down in a sinking ship, because there were not enough boats. But further information showed them that the case could not be stated quite so simply. It is easy to carry enough boats ; it is quite another matter to have them at hand on the decks and in a suitable position for launching. Launching a boat in a high sea is a terribly risky business. To lower a boat from the upper deck of a large liner is like lowering it from the top windows of a high house. If the boat is full of passengers and the ship is plunging and rolling in a high sea, it may be imagined what sort of skill is required to get the boat away in safety from the ship's side. If there were many boats being flung about at the same time, the danger would be greatly increased. The recent loss of the Volturno by fire proved that boats may, in a sense, be a source of danger even when they can be launched. The passengers who lost their lives were those who took to the boats. We do not say this in order to argue that there should not be boat-room for all—we are convinced that there ought to be—but to point out that boats are only one line of safety, and that security at sea (never wholly attainable) depends upon careful attention to a number of details.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS, DIFFERENT REMEDIES.

In one wreck one thing will prevent loss of life, in another wreck another thing. At least there should be means for everyone to float off from a sinking ship at the last moment, even if there is not room for everybody in the boats. The Titanic sank in a calm sea. If only there had been more rafts a much larger number of passengers might have been saved. The requirement of the Convention is that there must be room in the boats for three-quarters of the maximum number of passengers and crew, and that room for the rest shall be provided either in boats or on pontoon rafts. Wireless telegraphy, as a matter of fact, has saved very many more lives than have been saved by ships' own boats, because it has brought other ships rapidly to the rescue. If the appliance which provides the greatest amount of all round safety had to be named, few people would deny the place of honour to wireless telegraphy. The careful maintenance and working of the wireless apparatus is the first line of safety ; and we are very glad indeed to note the wide reach of the rules laid down on this matter.

PARTIES TO THE CONFERENCE.

The countries which took part in the Conference were Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. It is interesting to notice, on political grounds, that Australia, Canada, and New Zealand were represented independently of the British delegates. We may now take the chief regulations and consider their significance. The first important point is that ice-patrol service in the North Atlantic is to be established and placed under the control of the United States. The United States already has two ships doing patrol work, so that the assignment to her of the new responsibility is an honour well bestowed. The patrol ships, besides reporting on the position of ice and studying the streams carrying ice, will destroy derelicts. The study of the movements of ice in comparatively southern latitudes is one that needs to be carried much farther, and much is to be hoped from this field of research. As regards the construction of ships, the requirements as to water-tight compartments are too complicated to be dealt with here. A high reserve of buoyancy is required, and there must be easy means of escape from each compartment when the bulkhead door is closed. It will be remembered that in the Titanic some of the steerage passengers were unable to find their way out from their part of the ship. The Convention is to be capable of expansion as regards constructional regulations. Great Britain is to be the receiving house and distributor of information about new inventions, so that the Convention should keep abreast of science.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

As regards wireless telegraphy, which is to be compulsory for most passenger vessels, ships are divided into three classes. The first class includes vessels having on board two hundred persons or more, which have a speed of thirteen knots. In these ships a continuous wireless service is to be maintained. The second class includes all vessels, not of the first class, which carry twenty-five passengers or more. These must maintain a continuous wireless watch for at least seven hours each day, and a partial watch afterwards. The third class includes all cargo ships carrying more than fifty persons. In these there must be a wireless installation. It is further provided that vessels in the Transatlantic trade having more than fifty persons on board, and every vessel in other trades which voyages more than a thousand miles from land, must keep a continuous wireless watch. Before long, perhaps, the most urgent warnings will be made to signal themselves automatically. Our children, it may well be, will travel in ships in which a bell will start ringing or a red signal will appear because the receiver of the wireless installation has got notice that another ship is in the fog a few miles away, or another ship fifty miles away is in the track of ice.

We have already mentioned the provision as to boat-room or raft-room for all. As large a number as possible of boats and rafts must be capable of being launched from either side of the ship. And all members of the ship's company, whether deck hands or not, may be compelled to acquire efficiency in the handling of boats. We suppose that this regulation provoked the withdrawal of the President of the American Seamen's Union from the Conference. If so, it is an instructive episode. The ritual of exclusiveness in a Trade Union comes before the safety of human life ! Finally, it is agreed that compliance with the regulations entitles a ship to an international certificate. Of course the regulations will increase the "cost of living" for steamship companies, but we fancy that it will not pay companies which wish to survive to ply without certificates. Thus the conditions of competition will still be equitable. We trust that the vein may last, and that loadlines and deck cargoes may soon be dealt with in a single international code. It is a pleasure to compare the goodwill which has gone to the making of this remarkable Convention for the care of life with the bitter wrangling which is invariably provoked by the misguided proposals for the reduction of armaments.

COST OF SYNDICALISM.

SOME OF THE LOSSES IN THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian Combine, speaking at the annual banquet of the Rhondda Chamber of Trade at Tonypandy on the coal trade position, said that over the past five years, during which the trade had been more than usually prosperous, the amount distributed in dividends to colliery ordinary shareholders in South Wales was only about 8 per cent. of the amount paid in wages to the colliery workmen. Moreover, the total amount paid in dividends to shareholders who had risked their capital in what was essentially a hazardous enterprise, amounted only to about one-seventh of the increased earnings received by the workmen during the past twenty-seven years.

The Combine's annual wage bill amounted to about £1,250,000, and since 1907 the average weekly earnings of every man and boy employed above and below ground had increased from 37s. 8d. to 42s. The increase in the average wage had not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in the efficiency of the workman. On the contrary, and in spite of an additional capital expenditure of £370,000, the production per workman had decreased considerably.

What had the Syndicalists done? They had engineered a strike which lasted twelve months, had cost the Cambrian Combine workmen nearly a million in wages, had entirely depleted the coffers of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and in the end the workmen had returned to work on the terms on which they had come out. Then came the national strike, in which the Cambrian Combine workmen alone had lost another £125,000. Mr. Thomas estimated that it would take the workmen ten years to recoup themselves for that loss out of the increases they had obtained under the Minimum Wage Act.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

A correspondent declares in a local paper that the west wharfage scheme is all wrong, that the Karachi Port Trust are making a big mistake in adopting the "toothcomb" system of berths instead of building a long line of wharves on the west side, as on the east side, that the proposed new "toothcomb" berths will unduly narrow and cramp the harbour and deprive ships of room to move freely, that the whole conformation and character of the harbour will be permanently spoiled, that the only excuse for doing such a thing would be a shortage of space for a straight line of wharves, an excuse which does not exist in Karachi harbour, and that nobody ever builds "toothcomb" berths for preference, but only from necessity, so that the Port Trustees are wantonly throwing away the splendid natural advantages of existing conditions, decreasing instead of increasing the potential water space, converting a spacious harbour into a narrow canal, and restricting future developments by artificial strangulation : in brief, instead of making the most of the harbour they are proposing to make the least of it and to execute this colossal blunder in permanence so that it must bind posterity also.

TARIFF REFORM.

BELGIAN SYSTEM AS THE MODEL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

HOME RULE FOR WALES AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Government's majority fell to 62 in the House of Commons in the division rejecting the amendment to the Address on the question of Welsh Disestablishment. The amendment was rejected by 279 votes to 217.

The Tariff Reform amendment urging Imperial Preference without taxation of food-stuffs and imposing a tax not exceeding 10 per cent. on foreign manufactures was rejected by 283 votes to 209.

LATER.

In the debate on the Tariff amendment Sir Stanley Buckmaster, on behalf of the Government, ridiculed what he described as the "anæmic proposal of the amendment."

Mr. Bonar Law, who supported the amendment, said the Belgian system was approximately that which the Opposition would carry out on their return to power. They would give colonial farmers everything they asked.

Sir Alfred Mond will move an amendment to the Address in favour of Home Rule for Wales.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil asked if the Government intended to propose the exclusion of Ulster from Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith said he could not anticipate his promised statement.—Reuter.

AVIATORS' QUARREL.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The seconds of M. Quinton decline to consider the idea of a duel with M. Vedrines on the ground that the latter refused satisfaction to M. Roux whom he publicly insulted in Cairo.

M. Vedrines, replying, said that he refused to fight M. Roux because the latter would not consent to the constitution of a jury of honour, and that if he did not fight M. Quinton he could not be accused of lack of courage.—Reuter.

MISHAP TO A LINER.

REFLOATED AFTER GOING ASHORE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The French liner Roma, which has 418 passengers on board, has sent a wireless message reporting that she is ashore on No Man's Land, Massachusetts, and that she is pounding heavily on the rocks.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The French liner Roma has been refloated and is proceeding to New York.—Reuter.

BLIZZARD IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Another blizzard has swept the Eastern States, interrupting railways. The Fire Commissioner has warned the people to take extra precautions against fire as the fire-brigade is practically snowed up.—Reuter.

THE SWEDISH MINISTRY.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.

Baron Hammarskjoeld has formed a Ministry with himself as Minister of War.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO KING ALBERT.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

While King Albert was riding this morning in the forest of Soignes, his horse stumbled over a stone and fell. The King's left arm was broken.—Reuter.

TROUBLE WITH SOMALIS.

NAIROBI, Feb. 17.

The Government is disarming the Marchan section of the Jubaland Somalis. Four companies of the King's African Rifles have been despatched to Yonte. They will proceed from there to Serenli, reinforcing 500 already there.—Reuter.

THE MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.

The British Embassy, in a Note to the Porte, requests that instructions be given to the Vali of Basra with a view to the arrest of the murderers of Captain Butterworth and the master of the steamer Raithwaite-Hall, while navigating the Shatt-el-Arab.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The death is announced of Sir Frank Ree.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WIED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Prince of Wied will visit London to pay his respects to the King and to confer with Sir Edward Grey prior to leaving for Albania.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

UNABLE TO LAND AT LAS PALMAS.

WILL BE ADMITTED TO ENGLAND.

LAS PALMAS, Feb. 17.

The steamer Umgeni has arrived here to take in fresh provisions. The captain refused to allow anyone to embark or disembark. The deportees were spoken to from a launch. At first they insisted on landing, but afterwards decided to remain on board to avoid compromising the captain and officers, whose kindness they praised.

The spokesman of the deportees declined to make a statement before consulting the trade union leaders in England.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Questioned in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said that no steps would be taken to prevent the landing of the deportees as undesirables.—Reuter.

AN EGYPTIAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

ALLEGED INTRIGUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Colonel Aziz Ali Bey, a distinguished Egyptian Arab officer, who revived the Arab resistance in Cyrenaica after the departure of Enver Bey, has been arrested in Constantinople on arriving from Egypt. He will be court-martialled, being suspected of belonging to an Arab political association the object of which is to undermine the authority of the Committee of Union and Progress.

The greatest indignation prevails in Cairo, where the arrest is attributed to Enver Pasha's jealousy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.

Captain Djmal Eddin Bidjri of the infantry, has been sentenced to death and his property confiscated, on a charge of attempted revolution and participation in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

QUESTION REGARDING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that, so far as existing conditions were concerned, the present garrisons and armaments at Malta and Gibraltar were adequate. The adequacy of the defence of all defended ports abroad, said Mr. Asquith, is constantly watched by the Committee of Imperial Defence, and garrisons and armaments are re-adjusted when it is necessary to meet changes in the situation.—Reuter.

THE MEXICAN PRESS.

ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.

The American Charge d'Affaires having protested to President Huerta against attacks on President Wilson in the Press, President Huerta has promised that they shall cease, assuring the Charge d'Affaires that he will no more tolerate attacks on President Wilson than on himself.—Reuter.

TURKISH FINANCE.

LOAN TO PAY ARREARS OF SALARIES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Ottoman Bank, the Council of Public Debt, and the Tobacco Regie have advanced the Porte £400,000 to pay one month's salary to officials in Constantinople whose salaries are three months in arrear, excluding salary for December which has been abandoned to help the increase in the Navy.—Reuter.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The meat strike has spread to Melbourne, where the slaughtermen declare that the employers promised to relieve them of the duty of cleansing the *abattoirs*.—Reuter.

WORLD'S BALLOONING RECORD.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The engineer, Herr Bellinger, has ballooned 1,875 miles, from Bitterfeld to the Ural Mountains. This is a world's record.—Reuter.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold against his conviction for libelling a magistrate in Burma in 1912 was before the Privy Council to-day. Sir Robert Finlay, opening on behalf of Mr. Arnold, reviewed the case at length. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND IMMIGRATION BILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

President Willson will veto the Immigration Bill if it is presented for signature containing the literacy test.—Reuter.

"UNFAIR SLUR."

ABILITY OF BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

VIGOROUS REPLIES TO LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lord Claud Hamilton's reference to the lack of young men in the Railway world competent to be general managers, as the result of which the Great Eastern Railway Company had been compelled to engage an American, has excited numerous protests in the papers.

Sir Sam Fay, General Manager of the Great Central Railway, in a letter vigorously replies to Lord Claud, saying that a slur has been cast on British railwaymen which is as uncalled for as it is unfair.—Reuter.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS' DECISION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.

The Grand Vizier receiving diplomatists, to-day, reaffirmed the Porte's resolve to respect the decisions of the Powers. He believed the next step would be the retrocession of the islands occupied by Italy. This would be effected as soon as Italy obtained railway concessions in Asia Minor, for which negotiations were proceeding between Italy and the Smyrna-Aidin Railway direct. The Turco-Greek negotiations would then follow with a view to exchanging them, for Chios and Mitylene.—Reuter.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The *Temps* is greatly dissatified with the Franco-German Agreement regarding the railways in Asia Minor, in which it perceive the eviction of France from the Bagdad Railway. The paper describes the agreement as a bad liquidation of a badly conducted affair, and hopes that the nation will take the lesson to heart for the future.—Reuter.

BOMB-LETTERS.

ARREST OF ANOTHER CALCUTTA YOUTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Hari Charan Mandal, the youth arrested on Sunday night in the house where the bomb-letters were found, is eighteen years of age and a student in the Government Art School. He lived with his elder brother, a clerk in the office of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Interviewed by a local reporter the clerk said his brother was sleeping when, about four in the morning, the police came and searched his room. He had many times warned his brother not to mix with suspected persons. The bomb-letter, which afterwards exploded in the police station, was found on the shelf amongst some books. The other bomb-letter was found with two phials under the bed.

Radha Bandhu, who is said to have been arrested on a statement made by Hari Charan, lived with his father, a medical practitioner, in Upper Circular Road. He was yesterday afternoon released on bail after making a statement to the police.

The police inspector whose hand was injured by the explosion of a letter packet yesterday was able to return to duty after having the wound dressed in hospital.

LATER.

Later information shows that the explosive letters which have been discovered during the past few days were none of them of a very formidable nature and they were not all of the same pattern. The one which exploded in Cossipore Post-Office has a roll about one inch in diameter consisting of a pamphlet in Bengali. Owing to the explosion the exact composition of the explosive has not yet been ascertained. All that remained inside was charred tissue paper and a sooty deposit.

The packet which exploded in the Lal Bazar Thana was also in the form of a tube of paper, about twenty sheets having been used in its formation. It contained a small glass phial such as is sold in the bazars for holding scent, held in the position by strips of paper pasted across the tube. The glass phial had in it a few drops of sulphuric acid and was coated on the outside with a white pasty substance. It caused a flame but no detonation, and the inspector who held it at the time was only slightly burnt.

The street where explosive letters have now been found was that in which a head-constable of the Criminal Investigation Department was shot dead three years ago by unknown anarchists.

EX-POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Stephen disposed of the case in which John George William Jones, formerly an inspector in the Calcutta Armed Police, was committed on a charge of cheating and using as genuine a forged document. It was alleged the accused went to the house of a friend and during the latter's absence took his cheque book and issued forged cheques and gave them to various firms thereby cheating them The jury found the accused guilty and his lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

EASTERN MAILS.

HIGH COST OF EXTRA SERVICE.

STATEMENT BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A letter from the Postmaster-General was read to the Executive Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which said that the Minister was considering proposals for the conduct of the Eastern mail service after the expiry of the present contract and added that the cost of a bi-weekly service would be very large and it was questionable whether the advantage to the community would justify the additional expenditure.

The Minister asked the views of the Chambers of Commerce on the matter.—Reuter.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 17.

The Buckingham Stephens murder case came up yesterday before Mr. P. Raman Tampi, Sessions Judge of Kottayam.

The charges of murder framed by the committing magistrate were duly read out to each accused and an alternative charge of abetment of murder was also read out to the first accused.

Swyny pleaded "not guilty" and further pleaded that he was a European British subject and, consequently, that the Court had no jurisdiction over him. An alternative charge in the same terms framed against the second accused, Mrs. Stephens, was also read out and she also pleaded "not guilty."

Regarding Swynny's claim to be dealt with as a European British subject, the Sirkar vakil said that his claim had already been considered by the High Court and rejected. The Judge held that no further discussion on the subject was necessary.

The vakil for the second accused, Mrs Stephens, said his client was brought over to Travancore from Cochin on a mere notice from the District Magistrate that her statement had to be taken and recorded, but when she arrived in Travancore she was arrested and charged. It was necessary to have her extradited from Cochin which was not done; consequently the Travancore Court had no jurisdiction over her

The Sirkar vakil then opened the case and said the accused shot the late Buckingham Stephens and caused his death while he was asleep; that he would prove the intimacy between the two accused and their motive in getting rid of Stephens. He would further prove that the two accused were the only persons who could have committed the act; that the gun and gun-box belonged to the first accused; that the gun was cleaned on the previous day and taken to the first accused's room; that only two cartidges were found containing bullets, thereby showing they were filled for the purpose of shooting Stephens; and that Stephens was in the best of health at the time. The Sirkar vakil added that by medical and expert evidence he would prove that Stephens could not have shot himself.

Thirty-three witnesses had been cited for the prosecution, but of these one Jacob was dead. He would file his statement as evidence and the other witnesses would be examined.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

THE SILVER CASKET FOR PRESENTATION.

In connection with the visit of the Viceroy to Bombay next month a letter from the Commissioner will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation in which he states:—"As required by Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Barton, Son & Co., jewellers and silversmiths, Bangalore, for the purchase of a silver casket of the value of Rs. 1,000 for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy with the Corporation's address of welcome on his approaching visit to this city."

SPECIE BANK.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSY, EXAMINED.

Mr. Justice Macleod was yesterday engaged at the Bombay High Court in recording the evidence of Sir Vithaldas Thackersy, *in camera*, in connection with the Indian Specie Bank's affairs.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

A travelling ticket-checker on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, on Saturday evening, fell from the footboard, midway between two stations on the forest branch, beyond Mailani. As there is no alarm cord on these trains passengers could only report the accident on arrival at the next station, when an engine was sent back and, eventually, the unfortunate man was found dead on the line.

AMERICAN COTTON.

A SIND EXPERIMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

American cotton, grown experimentally in Sind, has been sold at the price of Rs. 12 per maund, compared with Rs. 7 per maund for Sind cotton. The outturn of American cotton is about 450 bales. This year Government will distribute about 1,500 maunds of American cotton seed. Orders for 700 maunds have already been booked.

RANGOON RIVER.

IMPORTANT WORKS OPENED.

NEW CHANNEL FORMED FOR THE STREAM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

His Honour Sir Harvey Adamson this evening opened the new river training works at Seikgyi, the headquarters of the works, two miles from Rangoon. It would be interesting to relate here the importance of this work and the expenditure incurred on it. A large bank has been formed at the junction of the Pegu River, the Rangoon River and the Pazundaung creek, three miles below the Rangoon wharves. It has for many years been an impediment to trade and navigation, while the right bank of the river above Rangoon threatened to divert the main stream from Rangoon to the south of the river immediately above the harbour. Here the river took a right-angled bend, by which the course of the river flowing from north to south is changed from west to east. That abrupt change resulted in the erosion of the right bank and the formation of a steep embankment. The main stream then diverted to the right bank and a steady erosion has continued up to now. The result of the erosion has been the diversion of the deep water channel above Rangoon from year to year, further from Rangoon foreshore, and the formation of large sandbanks above Rangoon town. The river bed has been eroded and the Port Commissioners' wharves and jetties undermined. The anchorage accommodation has also been seriously curtailed.

Since 1880 various engineers have discussed projects for bringing the river into train. They were of opinion that any work carried out in that direction must necessarily be largely experimental, and must present the possibility of failure. Towards the close of 1904 proposals were considered to force the river back to the former course by means of a training wall. It was also stated that unless the erosion of the right bank was stopped the problem would be changed from the training of the river to the making of a new port elsewhere. For five years various plans and surveys were considered, but it was not until 1909 that the work was started with the building of a training wall, two miles long, extending from Seikgyi to the neighbourhood of Mower's Point, and the dredging of the channel in front of the wall through the shoal, to accommodate the diverted channel.

The wall is constructed of rubble stone. The top of the wall is 104 feet above the datum of the Port of Rangoon. When Mower's Point is removed there will be a straight channel of uniform width opposite the town.

COST NEARLY A MILLION POUNDS.

The bulk of the stone was obtained from the granite hill at Kalagauk off Tenasserim, where a large quarry was established. Three steam hopper barges from Home carried the stone in 14 to 20 hours from Kalagauk to Rangoon. Considerable time and money were expended on the preliminary work. A post office, telegraph office, police station and quarters for the European staff and over thousand Indian employes were also built.

A carpet 230 feet long was formed over the whole length of the wall so as to form an apron to protect the main wall. Seventeen thousand concrete slabs were used for the whole superstructure, which was completed in less than six months. At present the training wall is completed, and the river has been diverted into a new channel. The erosion of the right bank is stopped, and the area between that bank and the wall is silting up naturally at the rate of three feet per month. The sanctioned estimate for the work without superstructure was 150 lakhs of rupees (one million pounds sterling), while the actual cost, including the super structure, is 138 lakhs or £,920,000. The largest items amongst these are the cost of the quarries, inclusive of the hopper barges (25½ lakhs of rupees), and 50 1-2 lakhs of rupees for stone. On an average 2,500 men were employed throughout the period of work. The work has taken four years, or one year and nine months less than the estimated time to complete.

A HUGE PROJECT.

According to Mr. G. C. Buchanan, the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port Commissioners, it is believed that the project is of its kind the largest in the world. The funds for the work were obtained by a fifty lakhs grant from the Government of India, and a 4 per cent. debenture loan raised by the Commissioners. The work is non-revenue producing, and imposes a burden of some six lakhs of rupees on the Port revenue. But almost any expenditure was justifiable, according to Mr. Buchanan, owing to the rapid growth of the port as shown by the following statement:—The value of the port estate has increased from 75 lakhs in 1899 to five and one-fifth crores in 1913. The port revenues has risen from 11 lakhs to 44 lakhs and imports and exports from 913 and 1,423 lakhs to 2,361 and 3,074 lakhs respectively.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The Governor of Bengal and party returned to Calcutta yesterday from tour. At Sara they had the interesting experience of being the first to walk right across the Lower Ganges Bridge a mile wide from shore to shore. They passed over the completed girders on one side and then, by temporary staging and floating pontoons, over nine gaps that still intervene between the piers, until they reached the completed girders on the other bank. They were conducted over by Mr. Gales and received on one bank by Mr. Rodichi and Mr. Emerson and on the other by Colonel Browne. Of the fifteen spans of which the bridge is composed six are now complete, namely two on one side and four on the other, and it is hoped to finish the work by the rainy season after next.

The Bombay South African Indians Fund now amounts to Rs. 3,52,728.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees of the Bombay University was held last evening in the University Hall. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Chancellor, presided and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor delivered the address.

There was a large attendance of the Fellows and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the University

At 5-45 the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and University Officers entered the hall, and headed by the Assistant Registrar advanced to the steps of the dais, where a double line was formed, through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University Officers and Fellows.

As the procession proceeded up the centre of the hall the scene was an impressive one. The stately hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the gowns of the Fellows and Syndics gave a touch of brilliant colour to the picture. His Excellency, wearing the gold-braided gown of Chancellor, came last, and when he had taken his seat the formal business of the Convocation was begun.

After saluting the Chancellor the Deans and Syndics took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats on the right and left behind the Deans and Syndics.

Then followed on behalf of the candidates for a degree the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduated; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree: the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor and to their admission to the degree by the Chancellor in the following terms:—By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you into this degree and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you prove yourself worthy of the same.

Following the admission of the candidates into degree medals were presented to the successful students—Janardin Vishnu Lele, of the Government Law School; Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, of the College of Engineering, Poona; Miss Violet Machado, of the Grant Medical College; Chandalal Madhavlal Trivedi, of Elphinstone College; Tehmina Hormasji Pesikaka, of Elphinstone College; Ebrahim Haji Abdulla Shaikh, of Deccan College; Jehangir Manekji Talata, of Grant Medical College.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

The Registrar then made the declaration of degrees conferred and presented the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, which was taken as read.

The report mentioned the principal results of the University examinations, the awards of University scholarships, prizes and medals, and the important academical events of the past year.

Amongst other things it was stated in the report:

The Senate was consulted by the Government of Bombay as to whether the University was prepared to establish a branch of oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge on the lines indicated in the Government letter. The Senate resolved to inform Government that "while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as pandits or moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a branch of oriental studies with suitable degrees, the entrance qualification for students taking up that branch being the completion of the first year course in arts, as in the case of students taking up the study of Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture or Commerce."

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

The Government of Bombay having invited the views of the Syndicate as to a scheme contemplated by the Government of India for the establishment of a school of research in Indian Economics and Sociology as a branch of the College of Commerce, the Syndicate, after consulting the Faculty of Arts, decided to inform Government that the University was about to provide a Professor of Economics and a library and other facilities for research work in, and extended study of, Economics, and to enquire of Government whether they were willing to combine their scheme with that of the University, so that the school so formed might be under the control and management of the University.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to inspect the Colleges was submitted this year. The remarks of the heads of the various Colleges on the portions of the report relating to them were in the first instance considered by the Syndicate, and then the report and the remarks thereon were submitted to Government.

The M. D. examination of this University had been divided into three branches—Medicine, Midwifery, and Sanitary Science. As confusion resulted in the public mind in regard to the distinctive qualifications of persons entitled to call themselves "M.D.", the Senate resolved to confer on those who passed the above examination in Sanitary Science the distinctive degree of D. Hy., instead of that of M.D.

ACCOMMODATION OF STUDENTS.

The Senate, being anxious to provide a building for the accommodation of candidates for examinations while they are undergoing an examination, decided to pay to the Government of Bombay a lakh of rupees for the use, during the examination seasons, of the halls of the building of the Royal Institute of Science now under construction.

To save the members of the Faculties the inconvenience of attending a meeting called for a purpose for which personal presence is not absolutely necessary, and to reduce the charges for travelling by the members, the Senate agreed to a proposal of the Syndicate that, when the election of the Dean of a Faculty or a member of a Board of Studies is to be made between two consecutive regular elections, the election shall be made by means of voting papers forwarded to the Registrar by registered post. The same rule was extended to the election of co-opted members of the Faculties.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE NEED FOR EXTENSIVE REFORMS.

The Hon. The Vice-Chancellor said:—The matter on which I propose to address you this afternoon is one which must be uppermost in the minds of all who have the welfare of this University at heart: I mean the advancement of the University; the growth of its influence.

Education is one of the most controversial of subjects; next to religion and politics perhaps the most controversial of all. The reason, it may be, is that education is inextricably connected with religion and politics. This afternoon, however, I purpose to be as little controversial as possible, or rather to express some of those things only, which, in principle, I believe, the great majority of you hold to be true.

First of all there is this—if ever our University is to hold a position at all worthy of Western India, at all suitable to the position Bombay holds amongst the cities of the world, it must be something far different from what it now is. It must be a corporate entity with an active life and a vigorous influence of its own, an influence comparable in its effect with that of the great European Universities. This I take to be so truly a matter beyond question or dispute that it is needless to say anything in its proof. What we are concerned with is how this result is to be brought about.

THE EXISTING FOUNDATIONS.

One other thing appears to me also beyond question: in seeking to achieve the result we desire, we must build on existing foundations, for they are neither too weak nor too narrow for the purpose. Our University has lived now for 57 years. It came into existence substantially as a body to conduct examinations and to confer degrees, and the position which it first occupied has only recently begun to be extended. By the law of 1904, the possible activities of a University were enlarged so as to include all that tends to the promotion of study and research. The foundation on which we have to build, however, is that which was laid down 57 years ago.

We have an organisation which has efficiently conducted the business of the University such as it is. It may be that the scope of this business is far too limited for our purpose; nevertheless, the changes which are to be made in the near future are less likely to be fundamental changes of constitution than an extension or enlargement of the present organization

AN EFFICIENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Be inning with the Registrar and his permanent staff, we have a body of experienced and capable servants, who conduct the business of the University in a manner which deserves confidence, and has won the approval of competent observers.

The Syndicate or managing committee, as it may be described, gives to the University a very large amount of arduous useful unpaid work. It has fallen to my lot to preside over their deliberations for about 5 months and I have never left their meetings without the feeling that in the Syndicate we have a body of competent workers, who are inspired by the determination that our University must progress and improve.

In the Senate we have a much larger body. It is their deliberations which mainly come to the notice of the general public, their proceedings which are the subject of most of the criticisms. Here again, we have men, who essentially are in earnest. Those who have followed their deliberations for the last 3 or 4 years cannot, I think, have failed to be impressed with this. As the resources of the University have increased, as the possibilities of larger activities have opened out, the Senate has shown a constant desire to make the best, the most helpful use of their opportunities.

A DEFENCE OF THE SENATE.

It is sometimes said of them that they are given to too much talk and too little achievement. To deal with the latter criticism—first, they do accomplish what comes to them to do and they accomplish it in a spirit of endeavour to realize both sides of a question and to choose the right and eschew the wrong. As to the talk, this is an age of speechmaking, but if a critic were to attend the meetings of the Senate watch in hand, he would be surprised to find how few of the speeches exceed ten minutes in duration and how many extend over only half that time. Of the longer speeches he would find that most are devoted to the exposition of a subject by the proposer of a resolution or an amendment or to its criticism by the chief opponent. In these cases, speeches of some length are often necessary. Looking back on my own experience of Senate meetings, I can truly say that I wonder rather at the amount of business done that at the waste of time in irrelevant or aimless talk, for of this there is really but little. Do not, however, imagine, we think that we cannot improve. We are conscious of our deficiencies and though perhaps less anxious than our critics to describe our defects we are certainly not less eager to remove them.

Presently I shall have a little to say of what in the last two years has been done and of what in the next few years may be done. But what I wish to emphasise at the moment is this: we are bound to fail unless we have confidence in ourselves and can inspire it in others. We have confidence in ourselves; we have a definite end in view, and though opinions may differ as to the route by which we are to reach it we are all determined to attain that end. This being so, we invite and we feel we are entitled to invite others to have confidence in us. We have many problems to solve, but to their solution we bring an enquiring and a hopeful mind, and though inevitably we must make mistakes we are earnest seekers after the true solution.

This is the first point I wish especially to make. Our organization is sound both in theory and practice, not perfect not without need of improvement, but essentially good and capable of improvement.

CRITICISM OF EDUCATION.

Next, there is something which must be said as to the nature of the education which has been encouraged. It has been greatly criticised in the past.

Continued on page 8.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Continued from page 7.

and assuredly we shall have volumes of criticism in the future. I will mention two lines of criticism—the most cogent it seems to me of all. It is said that the effect of higher education in this country has been first to produce intellectual arrogance grossly disproportionate to mental acquirement, with the inevitable result of great discontent. Secondly, it has led to the development of the memory at the expense of the other intellectual powers, especially the faculty of clear thinking. When we remember how narrow the field of University activity has been and how exiguous its means, can we fairly attribute these defects solely or even mainly to the Universities?

The University Commission reported eleven years ago that they "were not disposed to confirm the sweeping condemnation which has sometimes been passed on our University system." For myself, remembering the narrow limits within which the Universities have had to work, I feel that they can look on their achievements with more of hope than of misgiving.

"How are we to Improve?"

But allowing, as we must allow, that there is a solid residuum of truth in the criticism, how are we to improve? There are in particular two ideas which must become dominant. The first is that learning consists not in memorising sentences but in forming correct mental pictures of what the sentences mean. The second is that the object and ambition of the student should be to learn thoroughly, to do things well for the sake of doing them well; the desire should not merely be to pass an examination. If that becomes the sole aim, the standard is inevitably low and a low standard means bad work and demoralization.

These views are commonplace; they are widely and strongly held by the members of the Senate; yet they are not given full effect to. Why? One reason is that the University a present is too much a collection of inarticulated parts, it is wanting in the vitality of a mature organism and in power of concentration. When this is remedied, as it is bound to be; when we become an organization with a vigorous ambitious life, we shall make ourselves felt. We shall then influence the colleges where our teaching is done. I say influence, for I mean influence and not control; I mean the influence which comes of mutual respect and close association. At present we may respect each other but there is a great want of close association.

The Practical Aspect.

To turn from the purely theoretical to the practical aspect: There is a widespread feeling that at present the college classes are too large, that teaching is too exclusively a matter of lectures and that students have to depend too much on private reading. I look forward to a time when drawbacks of this kind will be greatly lessened; not by any direct action on the part of the University so much as by force of a common university feeling insisting that such drawbacks must be remedied.

I have differentiated influence from control; a measure of control the University already has. It prescribes curricula, text books, and percentage tests of examinations. These are probably intellectually and also spiritually about the poorest way in which control can be exercised. Curricula have very little to do really with education. Given the right kind of teaching and the right kind of relationship between tutor and pupil a boy's intellect will develop almost as well under one course of study as under another. Text books no doubt are necessary, but they are a necessary evil; a limitation on tutor and pupil alike. Percentage tests are also an evil, to be tolerated only because we will not or cannot allow examiners to say without regard to marks whether a candidate should or should not be passed. Control of this kind has very little relation to intellectual life, we need to supplement it by a different kind of connection altogether between the University and the Colleges. We need the connection of close association, mutual understanding and common purpose.

Defects in Inspection.

Something of this kind it was no doubt intended to bring about by the inspection of Colleges, but experience has shown that such inspection as we have been able to contrive is not efficient for the purpose I am speaking of. It does bring to light defects, and to some extent results in the remedying of those defects; but it does not in any considerable way bring about that kind of association and common feeling on which I am laying so much stress.

That is the end we should have in mind. How does it stand from the point of view of the University degree, for it is as the grantor of degrees that this University is best known. What does a University degree imply? In the best sense it implies far more than the passing of an examination; it implies submission to the discipline, to the teaching and to the influence of the University, and that such submission has been to the advantage of the student and to the credit of the University. With a system of independent affiliated Colleges such as ours, the University has but little to do directly with discipline or with teaching, at least with the teaching of undergraduates. As at Oxford and Cambridge we must proceed largely by a kind of delegation; the Colleges become the instruments of the University. We have recognized and to a certain extent acted on this principle, for substantially we confer degrees only on those who have submitted themselves to the teaching and discipline and influence of our Colleges.

The Greatest Defect.

The greatest of our defects, as I have already indicated, is that there is too little of a true University influence. As a corporate body we have been almost sterile in this direction, in any large or useful sense. We do not make any real appeal either to the affections or to the imagination of our students. To them we are little more than a forbidding sentinel at the gates of academic success; to the public little more than a machine for stamping or rejecting educational tokens.

Some little time ago a writer contrasting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge said that whilst Cambridge is the abode of great men, Oxford is the home of great movements. There he expressed the two chief ways in which the influence of a University manifests itself; in the men it gives to its country and in the stimulus it affords to intellectual movement. Eminent men there are amongst our graduates and intellectual stimulus there is also, but they are to a far greater extent the product of our Colleges than the product of the University.

There is no desire to lessen the powers of the Colleges, rather to stimulate them, and one way, one essential way, to do this is to bring them into closer contact with the University and to create a corporate feeling and activity.

University Influence Restricted.

Here again it seems to me unnecessary to say anything in proof of my assertion except this; that where there is an active corporate University influence it must necessarily be both more varied and more extensive than that of any College. Nor is it necessary to ask now who is to blame for the intellectually sterile position of the University in the past. This much, however, must be said: until very recently the University never had a real possibility of creating a profoundly intellectual spirit. Until 1904, its activities were too restricted by the law, and since then until very recently they have been too limited by want of funds.

Now, however, the Government have made an annual grant which enables us to make an advance, and for a good many months past the Senate and Syndicate have had to consider how this grant is to be expended; how the field of our operations can best be widened; and how we can so vitalize the organization of the University that it shall have a corporate life, an identity and an influence of its own. As in the life of man, the life of a university consists in the doing of many little things. It is the multitude of small things rightly done which builds up the great achievement. So we have to consider and determine what the multitude of small things shall be.

The Library.

I will give one instance of what I mean. We are working to establish a good University Library, accessible and useful both to students and teachers. This involves the choice and the procuring of books. It involves cataloguing and arranging the books. This last means careful choosing and location of shelves with reference to the structure of the building and its lighting. We must also have a competent trained librarian and a method of easily finding any book when required. All this needs much thought, much work and active and intelligent supervision. A mistake in anyone of the details involved in these matters will impair the usefulness of the library. Only if all are done well shall we have a good library. Yet all are made up of matters of minute detail.

We have begun to work in other directions also. It has been determined to appoint a Professor of Economics and it is hoped we shall be able to proceed to the appointment of one or two Professors of others subjects. We are arranging for certain courses of University lectures suitable for M.A. candidates. The need for new University buildings is imperative and so is the provision of something in the nature of a University Institute or Union where men from the different Colleges can meet; and we are considering how to supply these needs. For the first time a University cricket match was arranged. We sent an eleven to Madras where our side was successful, not only in winning the match but in showing that inter-University meetings are practicable and helpful.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

We have recognized that in our course of developing University life and activity we are likely to be aided by experience from elsewhere and have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Sir Alfred Hopkinson. He is fitted by temperament and experience to enquire into our system and our opportunities of advancement; more particularly so, because he himself has knowledge of the change from a federal or diffused to a highly concentrated form of University. As our proceedings towards advancement are still incomplete or tentative and as Sir Alfred Hopkinson will, it is hoped, address you himself, I will not here say anything further in detail.

I have already indicated that our aim should be to establish more intimate relations between the various University officials and a closer connection between the Colleges and the University. There are many practical ways in which this can be done. First by establishing some common place of meeting. If men come together there will naturally follow interchange of ideas, discussion and the creation of a common feeling and a common purpose. Then wider powers of delegation for transacting University business will bring a larger number of men into active work for the University and diffuse the feeling of co-operation. University lectures will bring together graduates and possibly undergraduates from different Colleges. The library when properly equipped will be a centre not only for inquiry and reading but it may be hoped also for mutual help and discussion.

The Spirit of Inquiry.

Another matter of the greatest importance is the encouragement of the spirit of inquiry. Up to the present we have not succeeded in developing very much beyond the mere acquisition of existing knowledge. We must make it our business to promote the extension of knowledge; the true advancement of learning. There is an enormous amount of inquiry, of research, which must be done in India, that cannot be done elsewhere. For example, inquiries into diseases and sanitation, into the trend of economic tendencies, into the history, archæology, ethnography and languages of India. A beginning has been made, something has been done; but by whom? Very little indeed has been done under the stimulus or with the help of the University. Mostly it has been done by Government officials, with the aid, under the control, and at the expense of the Government.

To those who connect Universities with the advancement of learning, this condition of things is remarkable.

Universities and Research.

Almost the entire field of existing Indian Research is covered by the Government officials; the Universities taking a part that is in truth almost negligible. If the University is to be in reality a promoter of the spirit of inquiry there must be a change here. It may be that for long the Government will continue to be the chief provider of funds for research, but we ought at least to have a share in training and furnishing the men, and we ought to encourage the spirit of inquiry. This, in part, it is believed, we may do through University professors. If professors are chosen in those subjects which peculiarly require research in India, if they are given leisure for and possess the spirit of inquiry, then inevitably we shall have extensions of knowledge as a part of our University scheme. And if these professors gather round them students, also filled with the spirit of inquiry and eager to help their master, then we shall have established a connection between the University and research which in the future may be very fruitful.

What of the Spirit within?

Yet buildings, lecturers, professors are after all only the outward and visible sign. What of the spirit within? That is the element of supreme value. Whatever the manifestation, it is the inward spirit which for good or evil will prevail. In this there is, I believe, a real basis for hope. There is a widespread feeling in the University that we must not stagnate, that we must advance. And in the Senate and Syndicate we have men eager to develop the vitality of the University and the spirit of inquiry. It is their ambition that this University shall attain to a position which will mark it as one of those centres of learning and inquiry which are of importance to the world.

Finances are perhaps our greatest difficulty. If we are to occupy a worthy position we must spend far more than the Government will be able to allot to us. We need the endowment of professorships, lectureships and research. We need expensive buildings and equipment and something in the nature of a University Institute or Union. The wealthy citizens of Bombay have never been niggardly in the support of great public institutions, as is witnessed by our own buildings and by the colleges and hospitals in this city. The development of the University is a matter of great public interest and importance, and may well appeal to individual generosity with compelling force.

Summing Up.

To sum up what I have said: a stimulus to learning and intellectual advancement we must in the future look largely to our Universities. We have already existing an organization, a constitution which I believe to be capable of ensuring and controlling the growth we desire.

But this growth must of necessity be vitalized from within. Like all living things it will answer to stimulus from without, but whatever be the external stimulus it must sterile in result unless there is an answering vitality within. This principle must regulate the relations between the Government and the University. The connection of the Government is essential, but it is an external connection. The University must live in virtue of its own vitality, not as a department of the Government. The same principle applies to benefactions to the University; the best form of benefaction, that which will most conduce to development, is a benefaction to meet ascertained needs, not to give effect to the wishes of any particular benefactor.

And, finally, what as to the spread of the influence of the University? Primarily this must depend on those who as professors, teachers, office-holders and so forth, represent the University and manifest its vitality, and next on the students. It is they and in particular the graduates who go forth into the world as the product of our University. With them ultimately there is the reputation of their University; and herein lies the necessity of what sometimes seems to the student to be a certain harshness—an unwillingness to confer degrees, although the students desperately need them. So long as examination remains the ultimate test, that test must be fulfilled strictly and fully. Whatever the disappointment to an individual student the necessity is paramount that the conditions laid down be fulfilled. Otherwise there must be laxity; and with laxity there comes weakness; with weakness deterioration; and with deterioration, the death of influence for good.

Nevertheless there is nothing in the whole range of our duties which gives us more anxious thought, nothing we wish more earnestly than the welfare of our students and graduates; and our desire now and always is that in the years to come there may fall upon them the benediction not only of studious effort but of right living.

The Governor's Hope.

His Excellency, in dissolving the Convocation said: Before I dissolve this Convocation, I should like to say one word, and one word only, to this large and representative gathering of Bombay students and citizens. Some of you may probably have thought it would be a desirable thing that your Chancellor, on the occasion of his first appearance, should deliver an address to you this afternoon but I want to tell you—and I think I am justified in this—that I did not feel justified in taking that step on this occasion. For this reason, that after such a short experience of your educational and university life I thought it was hardly fit that I should deliver an address this afternoon; and I am bound to say—and I think you will agree with me in this—that I feel my decision has been thoroughly justified in delegating that address to the Vice-Chancellor. However, let us hope that next year, when your Chancellor has had more experience of your educational and university life, he may have something, I hope useful, and perhaps instructive to say to you — Applause).

But I would say to-day that it has been a real pleasure to me to have this opportunity of admitting many candidates to their degrees, and to have the further opportunity of, with all my heart, wishing and hoping for them that their future lives may be brilliant in themselves and useful to their countrymen. I also wish to congratulate those recipients of medals who came before me this afternoon to receive the reward of great merit in the past.

My last word this afternoon will be this. This is my first official appearance in your university life, and I sincerely trust as your Chancellor that life, while I am with you, may be made more efficient and give more opportunities both for promoting education and character in every student of the Bombay University.—(Loud applause)

CREDIT BANK CASE.

EVIDENCE OF RAHIM JOOSUB.

The hearing was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Inspector Morris, at the instance of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Bank, charged Jaffer Joosub, Manager of the Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums amounting to Rs. 70,000. The recording of the evidence was continued and four witnesses, including Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, the chairman of the board of directors of the Bank, were examined.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution and Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, instructed by Mr Framroze Hehta of Messrs. Mansuklal, Hoeralal, and Mehta appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, chairman of the board of directors of the Credit Bank of India was called and examined by the Public Prosecutor. After Mr. Barnes left, the witness said, Jaffer Joosab was manager of the bank. Witness identified the signature of Jaffer on the agreement between Jaffer and the Bank. Jaffer owed the witness some money before he became manager. A promissory note was executed by Jaffer in favour of the witness in February, 1911. Rs. 16,000, the amount for which the note was executed was repaid to the witness in September, 1913. Witness had gone out of Bombay in July, 1913, and when he returned he was informed that the amount was paid into his (witness's) account. The chit informing him of this arrangement was dated September 2, 1913. He had paid the interest on that loan regularly. When making up his account with Jaffer witness found Rs. 628 was required to make up the sum of Rs 16,000, and witness therefore passed a cheque for that amount and the promisory note was written on February 9, 1911. This was a purely private transaction and had nothing to do with the Bank. Witness did not know how Rs. 16,000 was put into his account by Jaffer.

Mr. W. E. Jones, assistant, Messrs. Weld and Company said that he was acting manager of the company at the time, when he had some cotton transactions with Jaffer. Witness produced his books showing the account with the Hassan brothers. His firm kept their accounts on the American loose leaves system. The firm carried on their business through two brokers—Dalal and Correy. Witness did not know who the Hassan brothers were. He had not seen them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said this was only a part of the account, the latter portion of the account being in the office. The account began about the beginning of 1912. Weld and Company opened their office in Bombay only in September 1911. Business might have been done prior to that by the head office at Liverpool, direct. He could produce the accounts of the previous years if desired.

Accused's Brother.

Rahim Joosub, a brother of the accused and formerly director of the Credit Bank, was next examined. He was director of the Credit Bank from 1910 till May, 1913. He attended sub-committee meetings occasionally.

Witness was shown the sub-committee book and said that at the committee meeting on December 17, 1911, which he attended with Tricumrai Dalpatram a loan for Rs. 75,000 was passed to the Hassan brothers. The sub-committee generally met twice a month, but there were no regular days of meeting. At the beginning, days were fixed but afterwards they met at their leisure, sometimes before the directors' meeting and sometimes afterwards. He knew the name of the Hassan brothers and thought they were some big partners in the firm, and he was told by his brother, Jaffer, that they were doing a large business. It was only afterwards that he knew that the Hassan brothers was composed of two boys. He did not know that Mohamedbhoy Nainsey Khairaz was not a substantial man. He belonged to a rich family and had a big firm which had not gone insolvent. He kept up a good position and was interested in manganese. The business put before the sub-committee was passed by them subject to the approval of the board. He trusted the manager. If he had known that the Hassan brothers and Mohamedbhoy Nainsey were men of no money he would not have passed a loan of Rs. 75,000 to them. He trusted Jaffer then and passed the loan on his word and it was subsequently finally passed by the board. He was not very friendly with the Hassan brothers or Mohamedbhoy Nainsey, and was not on visiting terms with them.

Mr. Rustim K. R. Cama was next examined. He said he was a solicitor but did not practise now. Jaffer was a client of his. He had some transactions in partnership with Jaffer in wheat, seeds and shares while Jaffer was manager of the bank. They bought and sold futures. The buying and selling were done by Jaffer. The transactions commenced in 1911 or 1912. They sustained some losses in these transactions. In the first transactions they sustained a loss of Rs. 25,000. Witness paid the loss and Jaffer paid his half share afterwards to him. Jaffer paid the money by a cheque signed by the Hassan brothers. The cheque was paid into his account with the Credit Bank So far as he was concerned Jaffer was the ostensible partner, and there was nobody else he knew of in the partnership.

A cheque in his favour, dated March 5, 1913, signed by the Hassan brothers for Rs. 23,833 was indentified, and witness said that that was also in payment of a half share of losses in the wheat and seed business.

A letter written by Jaffer to witness stating that he had a half share in the business through Lullakchand Mumry, a broker, was put in.

Witness also produced an agreement between him and Jaffer for the share transactions.

He had an account with the Central Bank.

A cheque for Rs. 25,663 was identified. Asked as to what this referred to witness said he had arranged for a loan with the Central Bank for the share transactions. When the loan fell due Jaffer paid the money into the Central Bank and took away the shares. This cheque was a bearer cheque and he had not seen it. This loan was Jaffer's own and witness had nothing to do with it. Jaffer asked him to get him a loan and he took the loan to oblige him. He arranged for a loan of Rs. 25,000 and drew the money by a cheque and paid cash to Jaffer.

Sayyed Kamaluddin Chiraguddin, a clerk in the Credit Bank, was next examined. He was receiving cashier in the bank and kept the book. On September 1, 1913, a sum of Rs. 16,000 was entered in the book as received from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. The money was entered as received in cash, but he did not remember how it was paid in. He was in the bank for about 10 or 12 months. His pay was Rs. 50. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was his brother-in-law. Mr. Kazi was married to his sister.

The examination of this witness was over and further hearing was adjourned.

THE KARACHI CASE.

LATE MANAGER AND PLEADERS DISCHARGED.

[Associated Press.]

Karachi, Feb. 7.

The arguments of counsel in the case against Mr. Lokumal Tulsidas, late manager of the Karachi branch of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., and three Karachi pleaders, who were charged with manipulating the accounts of the bank after it had closed its doors, were concluded yesterday in the court of Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, who discharged all the accused.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 17.

The following have been elected to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Stewart of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Company; Mr. H. Harris of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. G. E. Crump of Messrs Graham and Company; Mr. G. C. Godfrey of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; Mr. M. J. Calvocoressi of Messrs Ralli Brothers; Mr. C. Radcliffe of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company; Mr. W. Girard of Messrs. Bird and Company; Mr. F. R. B. Charles of Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Company.

TRIAL OF DACOITS.

[Associated Press.]

Faridpur, Feb. 17.

Twenty-four accused in the Gopalpur Kawakuri dacoity case were placed on trial to-day before Mr. Macniar, special magistrate. One accused was granted a pardon, made an approver and examined.

Mr. Gupta, in opening the case for the Crown, said that the accused were responsible for four dacoities and an attempt to commit a dacoity.

The trial is proceeding.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 17.

Tea shares are now attracting more attention here; coal shares are also firmer.

To-day's transactions include:—Coal shares—Bengal, Rs. 793; Bhalgora, Rs. 23 3-4; Baraboni, Rs. 12 3-4; Kosoonda and Nyadea Rs. 21; Reliance Rs. 34 1-2; Parasia, Re. 1 7-8; Raneegunge, Rs 19 3-4 South Govindpur, Rs 8 5-8 to Rs. 8 3-4.

Jute.—Barnagore, (ord.) Rs 65; Kankannarah (ord.) Rs. 160; Kamarhatty, (ord.) Rs. 116 and Rs. 117; Bishnauth Rs 21 1-4; Girlie, (ord.) Rs. 70 and Fongview Rs. 80 and Rs. 81.

TALENTED CORNET-PLAYER.

[Associated Press.]

Bangalore, Feb. 17.

Out of the half-dozen competitors from military bands in Bangalore for the silver cup offered by Mr. Matcher, late bandmaster to the Maharajah of Travancore, for the best cornet-solo, the winner was found in Bandsman Eskdale, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who first tied with Sergeant Hill of the 7th Hussars and won brilliantly on replaying.

Eskdale, who is only 16, received an ovation on receiving the cup from Lady Daly. The judges were Mr. Justice Wallace, Mr. A. R. Cox, Major Kirk and M. de Fries, Bandmaster of the Mysore Palace.

The Maharajah of Mysore will probably offer a cup and Rs 1,000 for a band competition open to the Southern Army.

THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Feb. 17.

Captain A. T. Frost, R. A. M. C. has been appointed a specialist in dermatology in the 8th (Lucknow) Division with effect from 12th January.

Col. W. W. Pike, D. S. O., British Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, with effect from 7th February.

Major B. Skinner, R. A. M. C., has been appointed specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children in the Lahore Division.

CHINESE IN CALCUTTA.

EXISTENCE OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

[Associated Press.]

Calcutta, Feb. 17.

The *Englishman* confirms the reports emanating from Shanghai of the existence of secret societies amongst the Chinese in Calcutta hostile to the continuance of the rule of Yuan Shi Kai in China.

KARACHI POTATOES.

[Associated Press.]

Karachi, Feb. 17.

Karachi potatoes are shipped as far as the Persian Gulf ports, Ceylon and Africa. An attempt is now being made to obtain a new market for them in London. An excellent crop has been harvested round Malir and Landhi this year.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

EVIDENCE OF DR. ANNETTE BENSON.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings yesterday, when the inquiry regarding the Medical Service was continued, and one witness was examined in connection with the Educational Service.

Dr. Annette Benson, Lady Superintendent in charge of the Cama Hospital for women and children, gave evidence. She advocated the creation of a women's medical service. The creation of women medical practitioners without Government control would not be successful. In a country like this where western medicine was a foreign importation there should be an organised effort to spread the knowledge of medicine among the poor and ignorant masses.

The Women's Medical Union, which she represented, consisted of two hundred members, the majority of whom were Europeans, and she was sorry to say that the Indians were not joining it.

The women in India did not take advantage of institutions where the staff consisted of males, and were reluctant to go even to institutions where the subordinate staff were females, because operations and other work were done by the male superior staff. The increase in the number of private practitioners would not relieve the needs of the women of India. They wanted a professional class of women with higher standards of education, to whom good careers would be open. They ought to have a better training than they could get at present in India. They need careful training after they had taken their degree. She suggested that Indian women should be trained in hospitals under European management in order to gain efficiency. She did not think they could get that efficiency now. There was no hospital now where Indian women could get an efficient training. If they had efficient training they could occupy the highest positions.

Asked whether she suggested the wholesale importation of European women, the witness said that institutions like the Cama Hospital should be inaugurated by Government so that Indians might be trained for the service.

Asked whether private enterprise would not produce the necessary medical practitioners witness said that private enterprise had been at work for the last forty years but they could not reach the enormous numbers of women by their own organisation for treatment.

Inadequate Prospects.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, Miss Benson said the Women's Medical Service was not properly cared for and was only regarded as a side issue. They got promotion very rarely, and if they got promotion at all it was usually merely by chance.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that they should have a women's medical school, which should give the efficient training which other schools give to men. She considered there was scope for such a school. There were several women who would join a purely women's medical college, but would not join a mixed college.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, witness said that all the colleges admitted women students. At present there were about 13 female students in the Grant Medical College. Lately a few Indian women had taken to the study of western medicine.

To Mr. Fisher witness said that it would be useless to establish a medical school without a women's medical service. If the women trained in the schools set up private practice their services would not be secured by the poorer class. For that there must be hospitals, where they would be efficiently treated. Further, a mere college training, without efficient hospital training would be inadequate.

Dr. W. R. Bhat, of Amraoti, was next examined. He based his memorandum on the principle of the widest medical relief and its organisation. The appointment of the professorial staff was badly made, but witness did not make any statement to prove this contention. He advocated the admission of young graduates into the hospitals with a view to giving them wider opportunities. There might be some friction at the beginning, but when the system had been in progress for some time friction would disappear. There was a feeling among the assistant surgeons that they were not given sufficient opportunities of conducting operations and they should be given more opportunity. He contended that the Indian degrees were equal to British. He did not think Government should help the private institutions run by private practitioners as they ought to stand on their own legs.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said there was not a sufficient number of women available in India at present for a medical service, but if European women were to be imported wholesale for the service it would in future place a restriction upon the admission of Indians.

Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Rai Bahadur S. N. Barat representing the civil assistant surgeons was next examined. He said he was a civil surgeon. He had been in the service for the last 28 years, but still he was the most junior of the civil surgeons. He said that an Indian officer need not necessarily have training in an English institution and a British officer should have a course in an Indian school, so that he might be able to understand the customs and manners of the people, and to get some knowledge of the diseases peculiar to tropical countries. Their present pay was entirely inadequate to keep up their position. Their private practice had considerably decreased. He recommended the relegation of the Military Assistant Surgeons to the Military, but he had no objection to keeping those who had University qualifications in the Civil branch.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that he would rather see younger men allowed to compete for the higher service as civil surgeons, than promote men from the Civil Assistant Surgeons having a lower pay and holding lower grade. He would have this examination open only to Indians and domiciled Europeans, the Europeans being represented by the I. M. S. or other men whom the Government may appoint.

Dr. R. T. Rodgers, Military Assistant Surgeon representing the Indian Medical Department, Central Provinces, was examined. He was Superintendent of a second class Central Jail. He considered the Jail Department would give a good field to the Military Assistant Surgeons. His was an exceptional case in being appointed a Superintendent of a Central Jail, as nearly all the Central Jails were under I. M. S. officers. If the pay and prospects were improved there would be no difficulty in recruitment, if the educational qualifications were raised. The men in the Department might be promoted to be Civil Surgeons after a service of ten years. These men might after a test be recognised by the British Medical Board. Six civil surgeoncies should be open to the Military Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Rahim asked witness that in view of the fact that the qualifications of the Civil Assistant Surgeons were superior to those of the Military Assistant Surgeons why the latter claimed better pay. Witness said they belonged to the Imperial Service, and they were the war reserve. Moreover the military men had practically no private practice.

Educational Service.

Miss E. Corkery of the Provincial Educational Service was examined. She said that at present the Inspectresses and Superintendents of Schools should be held by Europeans as there were no Indian ladies capable of holding the appointments. They had one Indian Christian lady superintendent. The English lady superintendents learned the vernaculars only after a long time and they should be made to undergo a course in the vernacular. She suggested the raising of the pay of Inspectresses and Superintendents. Twenty-five years' service must be sufficient to be eligible to pension.

The Provident Fund was more popular in their service. It was very difficult to get teachers from the Muhamedan community.

To Mr. Abdul Rahim witness said there were some educated women among the Khojas, but they do not come forward to serve as teachers. They found Anglo-Indian ladies with knowledge of Hindustani teachers only among the missionaries.

CAUSE OF YESTERDAY'S RAIN IN BOMBAY.

The weather in Bombay for some days past has been quite abnormal for this time of the year, the skies being clouded over several times during the afternoons, and rain threatening. The threats of rain materialised yesterday when there were several showers between one and three o'clock in the afternoon, and this is such an exceptional occurrence that a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* sought an explanation of it from a local weather expert.

The expert said that it was quite usual for meteorological depressions at this time of the year to travel from the Gulf to India, but it was very seldom indeed that their effects were felt so far south as Bombay. "In this case," he proceeded, "the depression has been much more severe in intensity than usual, and it is owing to its severity that it has travelled so far south, and has given us this climatic disturbance in Bombay.

"There is a pronounced southerly component evidenced in the local charts," he went on to say, "which goes to show that the warm winds from over the sea have been moisture-laden, and these winds mixed with the dry and cold northerly breezes here resulting in condensation which has given us to-day's rain."

FOR THE ANIMALS IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation to be held to-day a letter will be considered from the Commissioner stating that he has arranged to enter into a contract with Mr. Papa Dada for the supply of beef, mutton, etc., required for the feed of animals at the Victoria Gardens during 1914-15 at a total cost of Rs. 3,098-2-10, as his tender is the lower of the two received for the supply, being less by Rs. 260-6-8 than that for the current year.

The annual prize distribution of the Moughiba High School, Gondal, took place on the 14th instant. More than usual interest was added to the function as it happened to be the birthday of Kumari Shri Leilaba Saheb who was appropriately invited to preside. His Highness the Thakor Saheb and Kumari Shri Bakuwarba Saheb graced the occasion with their presence. A programme of English recitations, Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujrathi songs and exercises in Indian club drill, was successfully gone through by the girls, at the end of which Menibai Harishavkar, the head girl, delivered a very interesting address.

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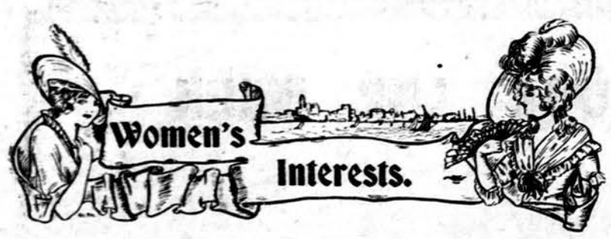

FROCKS FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.

SOME DESIGNS FROM HOME.

ETON COLLARS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The beginning of the Spring term usually means new frocks for the school girl. It is somewhat of a puzzle at times to find a really suitable design for a child's frock, as something very plain yet trim is absolutely necessary, and many of the designs to be found in fashion books err on the side of over-much elaboration. Really, there is not a tremendous choice for a child's wardrobe, as those frocks which are intended for school wear must of necessity be of plain durable materials, of which undoubtedly navy serge is by far the most serviceable. Whether a child be dark or fair, navy blue will suit her either way, and the addition of cuffs and collars will always lighten the little frock, and these may be changed as often as necessary. A light make of frieze is also quite practical.

The simple cross-over style which has found such favour among the fashions for her elders, is delightfully suitable to the school girl. It permits of a front fastening, which is a tremendous comfort to the independent young miss of modern days, who likes to be able to fasten everything herself, and usually does everything, including her toilette, in a tremendous hurry. Some of the little frocks which fasten down the centre front from the throat to the hem with a row of buttons, either in bone or else ball shape covered with the material, are very attractive. These are usually slipped on, and when finished by a smart patent leather belt, are decidedly trim and natty in appearance. For very small girls from six to ten years of age, the American fashion of low-waisted frocks is very attractive. To a very slim child the looseness which this fashion affords is very becoming.

LATEST FAD.

The latest Parisienne fad for a stiff Eton collar, worn with a lady's out-door costume is being repeated in the mode for the younger generation, and on the school girl, the turn-over collar of stiff white linen seen above the severely plain serge dress is decidedly, distinctive, and what is more imminently practical. If navy serge is not desired, some dark colour should always be chosen, as young girls rarely accord their clothes the amount of consideration which they bestow on them in later years. As often as not their dress is used as a penwiper, and on any light shade of material such treatment would have a disastrous effect.

COIFFURES.

SOME STYLES OF THE MOMENT.

Since some of the present toilettes are more or less reminiscent of the Trianon beauties, it is quite natural that the coiffure which accompanies the costume should be somewhat in the same style so as to avoid the commission of such an anachronism as a coiffure a la Botticelli worn with the attire of a marquise of the eighteenth century. However, since it is after all only an adaptation and not an exact copy, the chignon, which is moreover well hidden, takes a retreating pear-shaped line, which has no small resemblance to that innocuous fruit whose name in France, no one quite knows why, does not exactly stand as a synonym of genius.

At all events, "such is our good pleasure," is the decree of the artists. On this well-constructed edifice, feathers, aigrettes and Paradise plumes guard their *droit de cite* and their flyaway appearance is a happy relief to the rather massive aspect of the *ensemble*. They are often used to terminate at the side or at the back a band of paste or pearls which is placed just at the point where the fore-head ends. But the success of the moment is the jet bandeau worn quite wide and with a big tulle bow, placed directly in front, or else like a big butterfly at the back. Sometimes the bandeau is surmounted by a pleating of tulle standing upright, out of which emerges, aigrette-wise, a tuft of black Paradise plumes. A row of large jet beads, finished off in front by an aigrette, is extremely chic, especially if the wearer happens to be blonde. Another attractive fashion is the rigid paste bandeau nestling in the masses of hair and finished at the back by two Paradise sprays arranged *en divorce*.

In writing the history of the coiffure, the astonishing innovation of the *cheveux de couleur* must be noted. Of course it may be possible that certain tints might be becoming to the complexion in an artificial light, but it is inevitable that comparisons should be made between a clown's get-up and these extraordinary wigs of mauve, bright red or raven blue that are being displayed by some hair-dressers at the moment. Perhaps there may be in all this a tendency toward decadence and a love of the bizarre which is the outcome of a modernism which has been exasperated by the rigid styles applied to house furnishing and to things of the interior.—*New York Herald* (Paris Edition).

"HARDENING" CHILDREN.

The views of medical men against the fashion of "hardening" children by leaving their legs and knees bare in wintry weather at Home would seem to have had an immediate effect, said the *Daily Mail* in mail week.

Of a number of children observed in those parts of the parks where they usually congregate, 304 were wormly clad from top to toe, the knees of 135 other were uncovered, but only half a dozen had the whole leg bare.

WHAT THE FASHION-WRITERS SAY.

HATS STILL HIGHER.

The knell has sounded on the flat picture hats and wealth of feathers. The smartest hats are quite small in circumference, but anything in which they may be lacking in this respect they make up for in height. It is no exaggeration to say that the rajah's turban made of tulle with a superb bird of paradise on the left side is sometimes 14 in. in height. They are extremely difficult to wear, especially for tall women, as they so easily get caught in doorways. A rather amusing episode was witnessed recently; an exceptionally tall woman was wearing one of these "excelsior" creations—a name generally given to this high head-gear. She was passing through a doorway which was adorned with branches of oranges and foliage; the hat and the branches became mixed up, and the former had to be sacrificed as it was impossible for her to take it off. There is a decided vogue for hats of jet veiled with tulle, and wherever possible birds of paradise and osprey are introduced. Hats inspired by the time-honoured tea-cosy draped in a great variety of ways are enjoying a period of prosperity; they are made of soft moire, a contrasting colour note being introduced by a tuft of breast plumage. This may seem a strange method of trimming; it is, however, exceptionally effective, and has received the seal of approval of the smart mondaine here—naturally for morning wear.—*Tatler*.

BEADED BRODERIES AND LACES.

And, while festoons of larger beads are going to be such a frequent and fashionable finish for the evening gowns of the coming season, there will be wonderful and beautiful things done, too, with head-bordered chiffons and nets and laces. And one dress I have seen, where a silken silver-meshed lace—in itself lovely beyond words—was made still more beautiful, and costly, by a hand-broidery of myriads of crystal and silver beads, and countless tiny pearls, too, so that thus weighted, the lace flouncings clung quite closely to the figure.

And there was no touch of colour anywhere in all this white radiance, save just at one side of the skirt, where caught beneath one of the flouncings, were two deeply pink roses.

Can you imagine something of the effect?

And what a rage, too, there is for these floral finishing touches—clusters of roses catch up the lace flouncings which figure on so many gowns; wreaths of wee roses do duty as waistbands on airy fairy frocks of chiffon; trails of larger blossom have draped skirts of rich brocade or bugle-broidered net for background; single flowers of a size unknown to nature will be affixed at the waist, and little buds will be perched coquettishly high up on one shoulder, as the sole visible means of support for a wisp of tulle on an evening corsage.

Oh! there are a hundred and one different ways of using flowers, it would seem, and all of them equally effective.

But beware of the hundred and second, which betrays the touch of the amateur rather than the artist, and proclaims it, in addition, a last-minute means of giving an appearance of up-to-dateness to an old dress!—*Lady's Pictorial*.

THE CHARM OF LACE DRAPERIES.

Those who are interested in the lace industry, and especially in the welfare of the English lace workers, will be glad to see the very decided vogue for laces of all kinds that is demonstrated in the latest fashionable gowns. Everything is being trimmed with lace, and wherever possible with specimens of hand work, as the short tunics and pieces laid flat on the bodices—by reason of their prominent position—should be really good, instead of imitation. Extravagant as this may sound, it is really not so costly in the long run as the continual purchasing of cheap copies and machine-made imitations. Real lace lasts for ever when properly taken care of, and in these days quite beautiful pieces of rose point, Brussels, tambour, and Mechlin, to say nothing of Carrickmacross and Limerick, are to be had for by no means exorbitant sums. The ball and dinner gowns, in particular that are being made for early spring wear, and the Court gowns for February's Royal functions, are extensively decorated with beautiful laces of all kinds, and, of course, in many instances old heirlooms, bridal veils and wonderful lace shawls are utilised for the trains and draperies.—*The Globe*.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

RESIGNATION FROM ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Princess Christian has resigned the presidency of St. Georges's Hospital, London.

Differences of opinion arose among the governors of the hospital as to the management of its affairs. In December the two honorary treasurers, Lord Plymouth and Mr. A. William West, resigned, but consented to withhold their resignations until an independent inquiry into the administration of the hospital, which had been ordered by Princess Christian, could be carried out.

On January 20 an informal meeting of the governors was held, with the object of composing all differences, and at the same time a movement was started to secure a reform of the regulations governing the hospital, many of which are regarded as antiquated and cumbersome. One of the points at issue in the controversy is understood to have been the question whether the medical or lay element was to be supreme in the control of affairs, and another question concerned a proposal to appoint Mr. West as treasurer with a yearly salary.

GRAND OPERA FOR TWO-PENCE.

WOMAN'S WORK IN LONDON.

It is a common-place that strange and unusual occupations are open to women, but it is not often that one of them manages to combine the duties of theatrical impresario, stage-manager, dresser, cashier, and, on occasion, stage carpenter, not to mention wardrobe-keeper.

Miss Lilian Baylis, "lessee and manager" of the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, London, has had to learn how to adapt small means to ends.

Any Thursday evening, when the theatre is packed by an enthusiastic audience listening to "Faust" or "Lohengrin" at prices varying from 2d. to 2s., Miss Baylis may be found supervising, managing, or organising. Does one of the Angel's wings seem a little wobbly, she is there with the necessary thread or pin; in her tiny "office" behind the stage the Prima Donna finds refuge while the finishing touches are put to her hair and dress. "With regard to chucking out," laughed Miss Baylis in a breathless interval, "we really have no trouble. The audiences are most orderly." She was adapting with nimble fingers a purple velvet curtain, which was to be transformed for the evening into a royal train.

HUSHED AUDIENCE OF 2,000.

The packed audience of 2,000 drawn from the poorest quarters round the New Cut and behind Waterloo station, sets an example to many in the West End for intelligent attention and appreciation. The roughest "gallery boy," who has paid 2d. for his seat, sits spell-bound as the beautiful strains of Siebel's song mount upon the heated air; woe betide a late-comer wearing squeaky boots! He subsides, crushed beneath the angry hushes and indignant glances of his neighbours.

Many artistes are glad of an opportunity to sing before such an audience, and more than once an appearance on the stage of "The Old Vic." has been the prelude to an engagement in the West End or in the provinces.

Arranging for the Thursday operas, engaging the cast, seeing to the wardrobe, and a thousand other matters connected with the production of grand opera, are only a part of Miss Baylis's work. On Tuesday evenings lectures of various kinds are delivered, the names of some of the greatest scientists, travellers, and others having at one time or another appeared upon the programme. Sir Ernest Shackleton told the writer that when he saw that vast audience he felt half inclined to turn tail and run!

Here the hand and eye of the manager must be apparent. She must see that the lantern and operator are all that they should be; must remember that this lecturer likes a squeeze of lemon in the water he drinks; that the other requires a reading stand and lamp of a particular height and pattern for his papers.

ROMANCE OF AN HEIRESS.

WEDDING POSTPONED BECAUSE OF BRIDEGROOM'S YOUTH.

The people in Colchester are very interested in a romance which has developed in their midst. It concerns the love of Miss Dorothy Cleveland, who lives with her mother in Bergholt-road, and who inherited a considerable sum of money from her grandmother, for a young clerk named Clifford Bridge. A secret wedding by special licence was part of the romance, but unfortunately the bridegroom, who is only eighteen, is too young to be married by special licence, and the wedding has been postponed until the banns have been published in the ordinary way.

Miss Cleveland obtained possession of her inheritance, which is estimated at more than £30,000, when she came of age last July. She refused all offers for her hand, but last November she met Mr. Bridge at a local horticultural show, and a deep attachment sprang up between them. They became engaged, and Mr. Bridge resigned his post in order to make preparations for the marriage. These were carried out with such secrecy that neither Mrs. Clifford nor Mr. Bridge's father knew any of the details, but they did not put any obstacles in the way.

School Frocks.

Examples of frocks worn by school girls at Home. They are described in the article which appears on this page.

FAMOUS POET'S WIDOW.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM MORRIS AT BATH.

AN INTERESTING LINK.

The death at Bath at the age of 73 of Mrs. William Morris, the widow of the famous poet and craftsman, leaves but one survivor, Lady Burne-Jones, of the artistic brotherhood of the Pre-Raphaelites which half a century ago gave such a remarkable impetus to English art and delivered England from the "artistic" horrors of the mid-Victorian era.

Mrs. Morris made with Lady Burne-Jones and Mrs. Rossetti, the famous group of women who were identified closely with the movement, both artistically and domestically—the perfect complements of their talented husbands, each one showing how powerful can be woman's influence when her own special powers are blended harmoniously with man's. Mrs. Morris was herself remarkable for her talents in the applied arts, particularly in embroidery, but her work was known chiefly to her own intimate circle, chiefly because of the fact that a few years after her marriage her health became very delicate and she was often very much of an invalid. But the effect of her work has made itself felt in countless English homes.

Mrs. Morris was born in Oxford in 1840, and lived there until her marriage 19 years later. In Mr. MacKail's "Life of Morris" the story is fully told of how Rossetti met Miss Jane Burden, as she then was, in the little theatre of the Oxford Union, how he was successful in getting her to sit for him, and how through this she met Morris, leading within a few months to her engagement to him. Lady Burne-Jones, in her excellent memorials of her husband, gives a fascinating picture of the life of the young newly married couple at the Red House, Upton.

The public, however, knew Mrs. Morris well through the many presentments of her which Rossetti made in his pictures. Her beauty was of a unique type, and Rossetti loved to portray the exquisite face, with its masses of dark hair, complexion of ivory, and the large and eloquent grey eyes. One of the best, and the best known of these many portraits, is now in the National Gallery, to which institution she lent it shortly after her husband's death in 1896. Since that time Mrs. Morris had lived chiefly at Kelmscott Manor House.

WOMEN SKATERS.

WORLD'S GREATEST EXPERTS AT ST. MORITZ.

In the great international skating competition, at St Moritz, says the *Daily Mail*, that most finished of all skaters of her sex, Fraulein Opika von Meray-Horvath, again won the first prize for ladies, and is consequently again champion. Mrs. T. H. Johnson was placed third, and Miss Irene Lawley ninth and last. Miss Lawley, who is a very good and graceful skater indeed, showed great pluck in entering against the best women skaters of the world. After all, the only way to succeed in such competitions is to get used to them, and next year Miss Lawley will be higher up the list, though it is difficult for an English girl to succeed against natives of Hungary, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden who, possibly skated "years before they could walk."

STOUTER THAN EVER.

OBESITY TREATMENT THAT INCREASED WEIGHT.

Finding to her great concern, that she weighed 18st. 5lb., a woman in Paris last October consulted a beauty specialist who undertook to reduce the stoutest figure to the slenderest proportions. The stout lady underwent a course of expensive treatment, and a month later was horrified to find that, so far from decreasing in size and weight, she measured more round the waist, and was 23lb. heavier than when the treatment began. She promptly entered an action in the Paris courts for £2,000 damages. The Court has nominated three experts to report upon the case and give their opinion next month.

WHAT MEN ADMIRE IN WOMEN.

LIVELINESS AND CHARM.

In a play of the long ago Mrs. John Wood had to say "Men like unhealthy women." Taste has changed since then. The languid, delicate, sensitive type is not so much in favour now as the vigorous, healthy, bright-eyed, pink-cheeked girl who can swim, golf, drive a team, fish, play hockey, and ride to hounds. Such a girl has the defects of her qualities. She is usually loud of voice, florid of gesture, manly of stride and masculine of costume and bearing. Do many men still admire a soft, low voice? Perhaps there are some left who do; but it remains a fact that a high-pitched voice and a laugh louder still are, as a rule, characteristics of present-day girls. The very first thing that seems to attract the average man is beauty of complexion. He attaches to this an extraordinary value. If he were to examine his own thoughts on the subject, he would find that he associates a clear skin with the idea of purity of mind, and a softly tinted, childlike complexion with innocence. Men, I am told, admire beauty of figure more than beauty of face, but women are of a contrary opinion. They are more anxious to have a pretty face than a lithe, graceful shape. The latter is physical only. The face, on the other hand, may be, but is not always, the expression of the soul. The forehead and eyes can indicate intellectuality, the mouth and chin character, the eyes and lips together that gentleness which has been getting a little out of the fashion of late; or that firmness which in itself is a valuable quality, but is rather apt to degenerate into a fixed determination that verges on obstinacy. Other things that attract admiration from men are pretty hands, beautiful arms, dainty little ears, and very small feet. I knew a man who married a pair of tiny, beautiful shaped feet. The owner had little else attractive about her, but men raved about her small feet. As is often the case, it was the admiration of other men that stimulated the lover. Perhaps the admirers of pretty hands are better justified. They are visible when feet are hidden away under the table, and in the days when this love match occurred skirts were worn long and full. Feet were not so much in evidence as they are to-day. A beautiful mouth will easily blind a man to other defects, and beautiful eyes are perhaps the most irresistible of all outward charms, to both men and women. And what else do men admire? Cleverness? No, it rather frightens them. Good housewifery? No, there is nothing romantic about that. Good temper? No, not much. But there are two things that never pall upon them. One is the gift of being amusing. In a dull world this is often put before beauty itself. The amusing girl is surrounded when the languid beauty is deserted. And the second thing? It is that indefinable quality that no one has ever yet succeeded in analysing *viz.*, charm.—Madge in the *Gentlewoman*.

FOLKLORE OF LONDON.

SUPERSTITION OF A GIRL WHO HAS BEEN JILTED.

Italy and the East-end of London may especially be considered to be homes of the folklore of the world, according to Mr. Edward Lovett, a member of the Folklore Society, who gave a lecture recently at the Horniman Museum. When a young girl in the East-end is jilted by her lover she invariably proceeds to the nearest chemist's and purchases some auris root, which she takes home without speaking to anyone and burns it. The one who has jilted her is then sure to repent of his unfaithfulness and return to her. Amongst the Jewish community charms are largely used. One of the most important is that which is hung around the neck of boys when born. It generally bears the words "May this boy grow up in Thy law and guard him from the evil eye." The broken horn charm is considered the most lucky one in nearly all countries. The balls made of glass which are seen in some sweetshops are hung up in grain fields in Italy to prevent the witches from damaging the crop; in the East-end they are considered to bring good luck to the owner of the shop. In the East-end the coral necklace is put round the necks of children with weak eyes. It is regarded as better than any doctor's prescription. The coral being the colour of blood, brings pure blood to the eyes, and so strengthens them. Throughout London placing a cork in the bed is regarded by hundreds as a sure preventive against cramp.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

STRAWBERRY CREAMS.

hese, of course, are made with jam. And very delicious they are.

Required:

Two and a half gills of strawberry jam puree.
Two level tablespoonfuls of castor sugar.
Half a pint of cream.
Three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine.
Half a gill of water.
One teaspoonful of lemen juice.
Cochineal.

Make the puree by rubbing the jam through a hair sieve. Mix it with the sugar, lemon juice, and strain in the gelatine dissolved in the water.

Mix well, and stir in the whipped cream lightly. Add a drop or two of cochineal if the colour is poor, and pour the mixture into the moulds. Leave until set, then unmould carefully, and serve with chopped jelly put round as a garnish. Or you can use shredded almonds as a decoration.

When the inside of a silver teapot starts to tarnish the following idea is very good to made it look like new: Put a large piece of washing soda into the teapot and fill with boiling water. Then boil it for one hour over a spirit lamp, and you will find it will become as bright inside as out, and the soda will not injure the silver in any way.

SORE THROAT: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

"Doctor, is there any danger of Diphtheria?"

That is the first question invariably put to the physician about every case of Sore Throat, proof of the ever-present fear of that terrible disease.

"Are you going to give a gargle, Doctor?" is the next question.

"Certainly not," says the modern physician. "As a famous throat specialist has recently written, 'gargling has long since been relegated to that oblivion which it richly deserves.' I am going to prescribe Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, which is the supreme, reliable remedy in all these cases, for it contains the most powerful germ destroyer in the world."

The modern doctor will tell you that all forms of Sore Throat are due to germs. Formamint kills them all, and makes the throat strong and well.

The same is true of Tonsillitis and the bad Sore Throat which accompanies Influenza.

Formamint not only cures, but also prevents them. People subject to throat troubles, of which there is an epidemic in India just now, should suck a Formamint Tablet occasionally, and so safeguard themselves against it.

Formamint will also prevent such infectious diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Consumption, the germs of which enter the body through the mouth and throat.

A CONVINCING CASE.

How certainly Formamint cures and prevents germ diseases this case, recently reported in *The General Practitioner*, vividly shows. Two children with Diphtheria were taken from home to a hospital, where one died. The mother and another child who had slept in the same room with them got Sore Throat. *They were thus in obvious danger of Diphtheria.*

Formamint was immediately given to them and the other people in the house. The two sufferers got well in three days, and not one person in the whole house got Diphtheria.

Scores of similar cases, proving how Formamint both cures and prevents these germ diseases, can be quoted.

Over ten thousand doctors have testified to the value of Wulfing's Formamint, both as a cure for Sore Throat, Mouth Troubles, etc., and as a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc. Moreover, their testimony is corroborated by that of innumerable patients, amongst whom are many of the most distinguished men and women of to-day.

"I find Formamint Tablets are all that you say they are," writes Lord Kingsale. "I always carry a goodly number of them in my pocket, and have recommended them to many friends."

Lord Glantawe writes: "I have been using Formamint for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes: "Wulfing's Formamint is a remedy and preventive, the value of which is appreciated in this house."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint Tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a Free Copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician, tells you all about Sore Throats, Diphtheria and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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THE "GARDE MOBILE."

LORD ROBERTS'S "OMINOUS PARALLEL."

A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., contributes an article, entitled "An Ominous Parallel," to the *National Review* for February. The parallel is between the events which occurred in France in 1866-1870 and in the United Kingdom between 1903-1913. Starting with the Military Bill of 1868, Lord Roberts points out that the French Parliament, by a large majority, rejected the proposal for obligatory personal service, which was declared to be "impracticable for France."

THE EVENTS IN FRANCE.

With regard to the "Garde Mobile" he writes:

The organisation of the "Garde Mobile" was voted with a bad grace and its members could only be called out for fifteen days in the year, and then only for one day at a time. Even against such difficulties Marshal Niel might have made some headway, but he died, and his successor, Marshal Lebœuf, stopped the work of organisation begun by Niel, and actually said "I intend to let the Emperor understand that in peace time the 'Garde Mobile' shall exist only on paper." But to return to Marshal Niel. Thwarted in his attempts at real reform and denied the money which he demanded for carrying out the organisation of the "Garde Mobile," Marshal Niel was driven to cover up the defects of the army by reiterated declarations that everything was in perfect order. "Sire," he said to the Emperor, "you have the finest army in the world." On another occasion, in April 1869, he said in the Senate: "We have an excellent army, trained, full of ardour, perfectly organised and provided with everything." Emile Ollivier, in his great book "L'Empire Liberal," harps much on these and similar expressions of the Emperor and of Marshal Niel, and declares that the army was all right, but that it was extremely badly handled by its generals in the campaign of 1870. But we know from a letter of the Emperor's to Marshal Niel that, even in March, 1869, he was getting hints from generals in the army that the forces were not so ready as was said. The colonels spoke of a shortage in numbers of men; said that there would be many horses to be bought for the cavalry if war were to break out; that they were not sure whether all the artillery horses boarded with farmers would be immediately available, and so on. But perhaps the most ominous of all the shortcomings of the French was a failure in determination on the part of those who were responsible for the government of France at this critical juncture. A letter of Lord Lyons to our Ambassador, dated from Paris, January 30, 1870, has lately been published in a life of Lord Lyons, written by my friend and colleague in the "National Service League," Lord Newton. The letter begins thus: "I have had a visit from M. Emile Ollivier. The thing uppermost in his mind was disarmament. He said he was very anxious that England should exert her influence with Prussia. He explained the position of the present French ministers with regard to the subject. They depended, he said, principally on the great agricultural population of France for support against Socialism and Radicalism. It was essential, therefore, that they should do something for that population. To conciliate them, either taxes might be remitted or the call upon them for recruits be diminished."

BRITISH UNPREPAREDNESS.

Turning to the way in which matters have gone in this country in the last ten years, Lord Roberts remarks that we had our warnings as to our military weakness from the events of the war in South Africa. The outstanding lesson of the war was clearly summed up in the report of the Elgin Commission in the words: "No military system will be satisfactory which does not contain powers of expansion outside the limits of the Regular Forces sufficient, whatever that limit may be, for the only existing source from which any power of expansion could be drawn, was, he says, the Auxiliary Forces." The Duke of Norfolk's Committee of inquiry into the condition of the Forces found them unfit to send troops with any prospect of success. It recommended a variety of reforms, but found that it was impossible, from volunteers, to exact a standard adequate to secure real fighting efficiency. The Commission consequently declared that "a Home Defence Army capable, in the absence of the whole or greater part of the Regular Forces, of protecting this country against invasion can only be raised on the principle that it is the duty of every citizen to be trained for the National Defence." Referring to the "National Service—Training and Home Defence—Bill," which he was entrusted by the National Service League with the task of introducing in the House of Lords in 1909, Lord Roberts writes:

As in France in 1868, so it was with our Bill—universal obligatory service was rejected, and I grieve to have to record my opinion that it was rejected for the same reason, namely, the fear of offending voters. Again, just as in France the military members of Prince Napoleon's Commission had urged the politicians to tell the country the plain truth, to explain to the people the actual political situation and to make them understand the dangers to which they were exposed, so in this country retired naval and military officers who are free to speak have supported me in making a similar appeal to our politicians. In vain have we besought them to explain the change caused by the rise of a great German Navy, by the growth of armaments on the Continent of Europe, by a visible collapse of our own military institutions. Year after year our military forces dwindle and nothing is done. If more money is wanted for the Territorial Force, it is taken from the sums allotted formerly to the Regular Army; when a new and expensive wing—that of military aviation—is added to the Army, the funds for it are got by cutting down the Artillery.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Lord Roberts prints tables showing the fall in numbers of the Territorial Force, and quotes statements by Ministers, from which he draws the conclusion that the politicians do not tell the whole truth about these deficiencies. He proceeds:

There is one other point of resemblance between the state of France before 1870 and the present state of affairs in our own islands; we have got a campaign going on in favour of the limitation of armaments. On December 17 last, another deputation waited on the Prime Minister, and this was one of the arguments they used: "We feel that the promise of the reform of education and of land tenure, and of housing, along with the development of agriculture entailing the expenditure of many millions, in the expectation of which we are arousing the hopes of the people, must be broken if the imposition of the additional burdens foretold by Mr. Churchill is not checked." Compare this with what M. Emile Ollivier said to Lord Lyons in January, 1870, and you will find a sinister resemblance in the ideas of both utterances. And what was the result of this whine of M. Ollivier addressed by way of the back stairs to the "Man of Blood and Iron?" Just a year after Ollivier's visit to Lord Lyons, France, after a shattering series of defeats, was driven to make peace on terms deeply humiliating to a proud people. She had to cede two rich provinces and to pay a "war fine" of £200,000,000 to her stern conquerors. Instead of taxes being remitted, as M. Ollivier had fondly hoped, the taxation of the French people stood, soon after the war, three times as high as it had done before the war.

IRISH SOLDIERS IN FOREIGN ARMIES.

General regret was expressed by members of the Royal United Service Institution when the President of the Council, Lieutenant-General J. H. Bor, announced that Field-Marshal Earl Roberts found himself unable to fulfill his promise to preside on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. F.H Skrine on "The Irish Brigade in the Service of France."

Ireland, said the lecturer, always had been a magnet for natives of less-favoured regions, and the chivalrous disposition of its people was especially alluring to soldiers of fortune. The French army had included an unbroken succession of such auxiliaries from the Royal Guards of the Twelfth Century down to the Foreign Legion of die-hards which was now helping France to build empires in Africa and Further Asia. When the selfish ambition of Louis XIV. had leagued Europe in arms against him, an unlooked-for reinforcement from Ireland was very welcome. The Irish Brigade at its full strength mustered 3,670 bayonets, and was kept at full strength with comparative ease. A steady stream of "wild-geese" arrived at its regimental depots from Ireland, and deserters poured in from the British army in Flanders. At the outset of every war King Louis issued an ordinance enjoining Englishmen, Scots, and Irishmen between 18 and 50, resident in his dominions, to enlist in a foreign regiment on pain of the galleys. When the rigour of the penal laws was relaxed in the reign of George III. Irish Catholics found their country more habitable, and would-be recruits were not questioned as to their religion So the flights of "wild-geese" diminished, and vacancies in the brigade were filled without much regard for nationality. In losing homogeneousness it was deprived of an element which made for efficiency. After recalling the gallant deeds of the brigade under Dillon, Clare, Mountcashel, Dorrington, Lally, and others, Mr. Skrine concluded his lecture in these words: History is but a study of academic interest if the lessons it teaches be not taken to heart. The Irish Brigade offers a noble example of self-devotion and self-sacrifice which we, of the present day, must follow on pain of losing the splendid heritage which our ancestors have bequeathed to us. "Only by blood and tears are nations saved."

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell pointed out that the great names which were associated with the glories of the Irish Brigade in the service of France were South of Ireland names, while the sympathies of the leaders of the clans of Irish Ulster, such as the O'Neills, the O'Donnells, and the Maguires, were on the side of William of Orange, or, at any rate, against James, and in the belief that by so doing they would best promote the prosperity and welfare of Ireland they assisted Austria and Spain against the terrible tyranny of the Bourbons and showed bravery equal to that of their fellow-countrymen under the Golden Lilies.

Dr. Miller Maguire thought that when they extolled the bravery of Irishmen in foreign armies they would do well to commemorate during his lifetime the immense services rendered to this country by the great Irish soldier whom they hoped to have had present with them that day—Lord Roberts. (Hear! hear!)

DEATH AT 105.

CROYDON MAN'S EVENTFUL CAREER.

Mr. Robert Coles died at his home in Gloucester-road, Croydon, on January 28 in his 106th year. He was born at Canterbury on Christmas Eve, 1808. Left fatherless at the age of 14, he ran away from home. Eventually he joined the 68th Foot Durham Light Infantry, and on his 105th birthday he received congratulatory messages from the battalion on the North-Western Frontier of India and the home depot. Coles served in Ireland under the late Duke of Cambridge, and during the great potato famine assisted in guarding the ships containing food for the famished people. He was for a time in the Crimea at the base. After fifteen years spent in the Army, Coles took service with a sister of General Gordon, and was in Bristol at the time of the great theatre fire, when his coat was torn from his back. The old man had lived in Croydon during the last twenty-two years, and when the present King was crowned, walked to London alone to witness the procession. Coles never smoked nor took snuff and considered one glass of beer a day sufficient for any man. He leave a widow aged 92.

His Excellency Lord Pentland has left Madras on a lengthy tour in the southern districts of the Presidency. His first stop was at Madura where he received a public reception and was presented with an address by the Municipality. His Excellency made a short reply in the course of which he dealt chiefly with the railway problem.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

"LOST" FISHERMEN'S RETURN.

At Cartagena a fishing boat which had left for only a few hours' fishing returned after having been at the mercy of the wind and waves for eleven days The relatives of the crew, believing them to be dead, had already donned mourning, and a subscription for their benefit had already reached a respectable sum. The return of the men naturally caused a very emotional scene. Their sufferings had been intense, as they had only a four days' supply of food on board.

THE REV. C. SILVESTER HORNE.

The Press Association says: Acting upon the imperative orders of his medical adviser, the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, after ten years' very successful work at Whitefield's has resigned the superintendency of the mission. It is his intention at a later date, if his health permits, to take up the work of the ministry again in some less exhausting sphere. The superintendency of Whitefield's will now be in the hands of the Rev. W. Charles Piggott, whose work since his appointment has been successful and highly appreciated.

A NEW GIANT BIPLANE.

The Russian aviator and designer, Sikorski, has now built a still larger machine, weighing no less than three tons and a half. It is said that the new machine is propelled by four motors of 100 horse-power each; but this is also the engine-power of the old machine. The new biplane is said to have a carrying capacity of twenty people, and cabins with sleeping accommodations are provided. On the trial trip the machine is said to have risen in the air after a run of 100 yards and to have circled the grounds without difficulty. The *Scientific American* hopes to publish a detailed account of the machine.

CLERGYMEN-CARPENTERS.

In Scranton, Pennsylvania, forty clergymen of all denominations donned overalls and began with saws and hammers to construct a big tabernacle, in which Billy Sunday, a prominent evangelist, can conduct a two months' mission. "Put carpenters in the pulpits without any rehearsals, and they are likely to make more mistakes than we ministers made," declared the Rev. Griffin Bull, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at the close of the afternoon shift. It is expected that with the forty clergymen helping the regular carpenters the building will be up quickly. Billy Sunday is now conducting a "soul-saving campaign" in Pittsburg, and he secures hundreds of converts nightly. In Washington lately Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, sat on the same platform as the evangelist. "I regard Billy as a great reforming force," said Mr. Bryan. "Let's all lend a hand to help him."

LARGEST ELECTRIC HOIST.

One of the largest electric hoists in the world, an exceeded only by a few in South Africa, will be installed in the Granite Mountain shaft of the North Butte Mining Company. The hoist will have a capacity of 300 tons per hour hoisted from a 2,000-foot level, or 200 tons per hour from a 4,000-foot level. The shaft is now approaching the 2,900-foot level. The hoisting drum, 12 feet in diameter, will be driven by a direct-connected electric motor supplied with power from a motor generator set provided with a 50-ton flywheel. The flywheel will give up some of its stored energy to supply the peak load drawn by the hoisting motor. The induction motor of the generator set will have a continuous rating of 1,400 horse-power and the hoisting motor will have a maximum intermittent rating of 4,500 horse-power.

MARKING MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

According to Major Bannerman-Phillips in the *United Service Magazine*, "It was announced some time ago that fresh orders would be issued shortly by the French Ministry of War regarding the imposition of distinguishing marks on military aircraft." In future all military aeroplanes will bear on the under surface of each wing (the lower wing in the case of a biplane) a tricolor cockade one meter in diameter. Dirigible balloons, on the other hand, will bear on the under surface of the front of the balloon its name in large black letters. At the rear end of the balloon will be the national flag with a tricolor pennant immediately above and on the same halyards. The dimensions of the pennant are: height, half that of the flag; length, one and one half times the length of the flag. Free balloons owned by the military service are to have from one of the suspension cables the national flag, and on the opposite cable a tricolor pennant."

NEW BISHOP FOR NORTH CHINA

At Canterbury, on the Feast of the Circumcision, the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Rev. Francis Lushington Norris, D. D., as the third Bishop for North China, and the Venerable Edward Domett Shaw, M. A., the Archdeacon of Buckingham, as Bishop-Suffragan of Buckingham. The co-consecrators were the Bishops of St. Albans, Oxford, Gloucester, Dover, Athabasca, Stafford, Corfe, and Knight. The linking of Canterbury and China in this instance is exceedingly opportune, in view of the fact that last year Bishop Scott, who has just resigned, as senior Bishop in China, presided over the first synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, or "Chinese Holy Catholic Church," to which in due time (and in China things go very rapidly now) will be devolved the right of choosing and consecrating its own Bishop. Already Chinese Christians who are exercising no little nor unworthy influence upon Chinese politics, are evincing keen interest in their own autonomy in religious matters, which the Archbishop has been in turn most ready to recognise. Although upon him alone devolves the actual appointment, the Archbishop referred the nomination in the first place to the bishops in China, and again the name which the bishops had unanimously proposed to the members, Chinese and European, laity and clerical, of the North China Diocesan Conference, with the same result.

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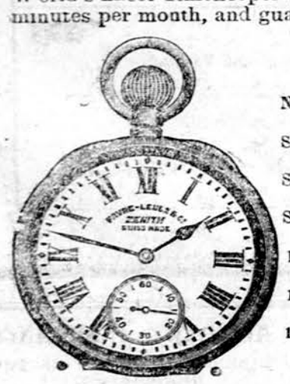

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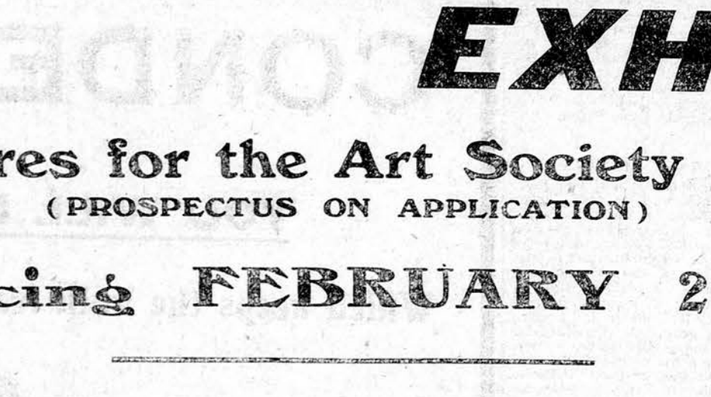
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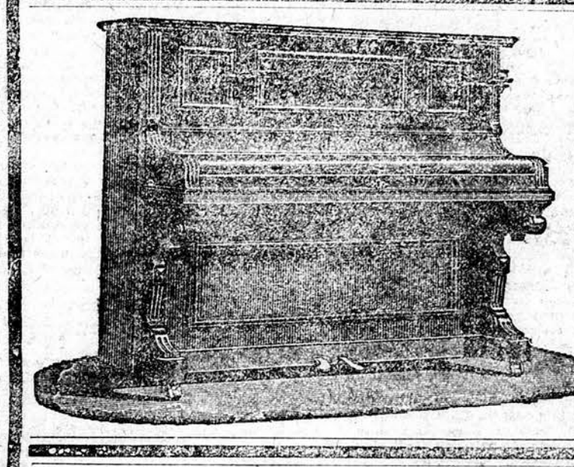

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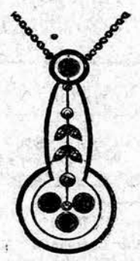

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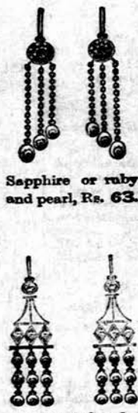

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